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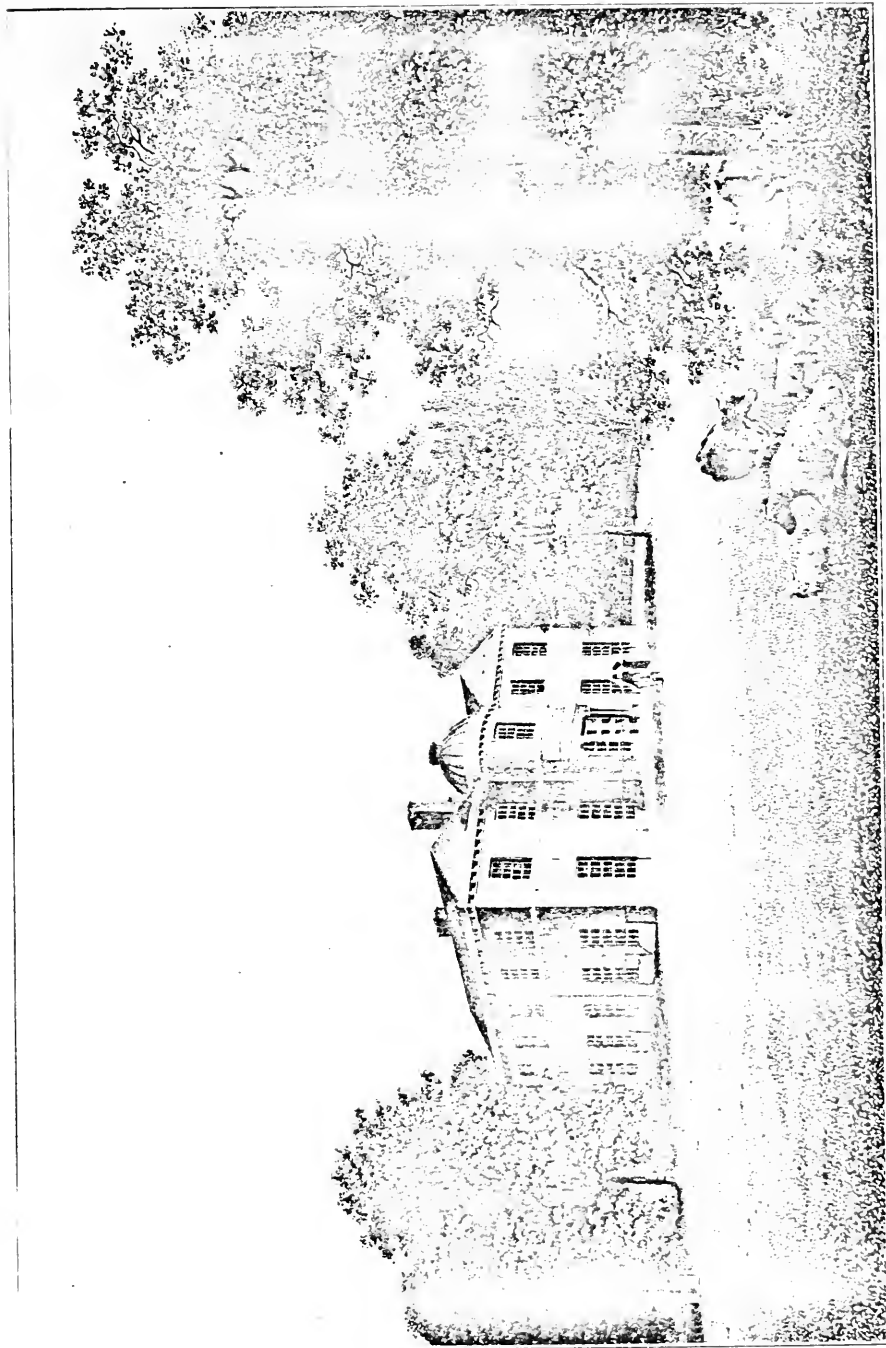
Dear Sir;

I am sending you today
by parcel post with my compliments
a copy of my "Additional Bas-
terville Genealogy" - Please place
it in your library with my
"Genealogy of the Basterville Family,
of 1912, to which it is a supple-
ment -

Very truly yr.

P. H. Basterville

ADDITIONAL
BASKERVILLE
GENEALOGY



OLD WITHINGTON HALL,
ANCESTRAL SEAT OF THE CHESHIRE BASKERVILLES, FROM A. D. 1206, AS RECONSTRUCTED IN 1894.

ADDITIONAL BASKERVILLE GENEALOGY

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE AUTHOR'S

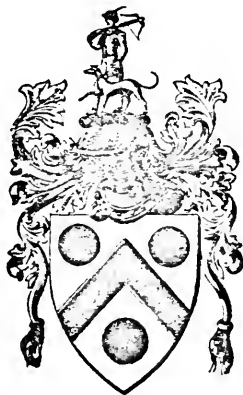
Genealogy of the Baskerville Family

OF 1912

Being a Miscellany of Additional Notes and Sketches
from Later Information, including a Study of
the Family History in Normandy

"We may build more splendid habitations, fill our
rooms with paintings and with sculptures, but we
can not buy with gold the old associations."

Longfellow.



By P. HAMILTON BASKERVILL, A. M. (U. of Va.)

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Of the Twenty-first Generation in Direct Male Line

RICHMOND, VA.
WM. ELLIS JONES' SONS, INC.
1917

1546607

Dedicated

to the Memory of

Baudry de Basqueville

of Normandy, Chief-of-archers to William the Conqueror,
first known of the Baskerville, of
record in A. D. 1050.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION

CONTENTS

	PAGE.
Preface	xiii
Chapter I—Our Norse Ancestors.....	5
II—The Baskervilles in Normandy.....	27
III—The Baskervilles in Normandy, continued	49
IV—The Early English Baskervilles.....	75
V—The Virginia Baskervilles.....	97
VI—The Descent from Alfred the Great....	121
VII—Notes on Allied Families:	
Embrys and Colemans.....	137
Murrays	147
Kennons	153
Appendix—Distribution of the <i>Genealogy of the Baskerville Family</i>	157
Index	171

ILLUSTRATIONS

Old Withington Hall Frontispiece.

PAGE.

Viking Ship	6
Old Wagon	7
Silver Vase	8
Woman's Dress	11
Bronze Plate	13
Blue Glass Bowl.....	14
Carved Chair	15
Brooch of Gold.....	24
The Baptism of Rollo.....	26
Engagement between Normans and English.....	34
Map of Normandy	40
Norman Knights	46
The Battle of Hastings.....	48
Attack by Normans	60
Old Inn at Dives.....	72
Norman Scouts	74
Map of Cheshire.....	85
James Murray's book plate	149

CHARTS

	PAGE
Descent from Baudry de Bouquencéi.....	68
George Hope, of Doddleston, Esqr.....	88
Dickenson Family	104
Descendants of George ⁵ D. Baskervill.....	107
Descendants of William ⁶ Baskervill.....	110
Descendants of Charles ⁶ Baskervill.....	114
Descendants of Richard ⁴ Baskervill.....	117
Descent from Alfred the Great.....	125
Descent from the Venables, of Cheshire.....	126
Descent of Alfred the Great from 90 B. C.....	128
Descent of Alfred the Great from Adam.....	130
Descent of Mrs. Henry Embry, Jr., (Priscilla Wilkin- son).....	141
The Early Colemans	145
Colemans of Gloucester Co., Va.....	146

PREFACE

Referring to my *Genealogy of the Baskerville Family*, of 1912, items of additional information in regard to the Baskervilles, and some other families of our connection, have interested me, and I think will interest others of the family. Therefore I have concluded to make a record of them.

Our investigation of the period prior to the Norman Conquest leads us into new and very fascinating fields of literature—new to us, indeed, on account of their antiquity, and because in order to explore them we have to leave the more usual smooth highways of literature, commonly followed by most readers, and seek more rugged by-paths, which lead us among comparatively unknown early writers of history. But we are amply compensated. For not only do we find here and there scraps, as it were, of the information, for which we are seeking. But also we are tempted to neglect our particular purpose, and follow other narratives and descriptions, foreign to our subject, which fascinate us by their quaintness, personalities, and picturesque detail.

As original chroniclers of the events of the Norman period we find a large number of monastic historians, Norman monks, residents of monasteries either of Normandy or England. Of the monks Mrs. Jameson tells us, "But for the monks [of the Middle Ages] the light of liberty, literature, and science had been for ever extinguished; and for six centuries there existed for the thoughtful, the gentle, the inquiring spirit no peace, no security, no home but the cloister. There Learning trimmed her lamp; there Contemplation 'pruned her wings.'" An illustrious example of the monastic historian we find in *Venerable Bede*, or *Beda*, "the greatest name in the ancient literature of Britain, and probably the most distinguished scholar in the world of his age," born about 673, A. D.

Our Norman historians came later, beginning about 950, and extending over several centuries. "This tenth century," we are told, "was emphatically the 'Dark Age,' or 'Age of Lead'" (Enc. Br.), and the decay of learning outside of the monasteries had been almost absolute. The range of their vision was comparatively small, as compared with that of later historians, and they were contemporaneous with the events and people in which we are particularly interested, or a very little subsequent to them. And so they have recorded a great deal of local history, of small events, and of local personages, which they knew by personal acquaintance or by short hearsay. These writers have served as a basis for our later standard histories of the period, as in Hume's *History of England*, but the later writers have used only their general statements, and the local history has been to a great extent, and the personal history, we may say, entirely omitted. And so we have to go back to the originals to get what we want.

In some cases the identical people, whose history we are searching for, seem to have been personal acquaintances of the historians. For example see *Ordericus Vitalis*, Bk. VII, Ch. XVI, p. 417, where in a note the editor suggests that Baudri de Guitri and de Bocquencé, one of the Baskervilles of that period, must have been personally known to the author. And of course such conditions add life and realism to the narrative.

Some specialists in history, as Eyton in his *Antiquities of Shrophire*, Ormerod in his *History of Cheshire*, and Planché in his *The Conqueror and His Companions*, have given us extracts from the personal history contained in these old works, and it is through them that our attention is drawn to the older histories.

After all, the information, which we get in regard to the Baskerville family, is not very extensive in quantity, and yet it is very pleasing to be able definitely to locate and trace the family in Normandy before the Conquest, and to fix its social, political, and financial standing among the best in the land.

It is not however permissible to rest upon this record, but we should strive to maintain it. We learn enough to build up a partial record of family descent. We can not supply all the links in the lineage, but the character of the evidence is such as to make it reasonably sure that this is a history of our ancestors.

The writer's effort has been to search, as thoroughly as might be, not only the works of these old monastic writers of the earlier period, but also those of the later local historians and specialists, wherever relevant matter seemed probable, and to use such available material, direct and indirect, as could be found. Some of the books are in my library, some have been found in the Virginia State Library, others in the Congressional Library in Washington, and again others, not found elsewhere, in the Boston Public Library, and that of Harvard University. And I must not fail to acknowledge the pleasing courtesy, with which a stranger is treated, both in correspondence and as a visitor, in these public libraries. And also I have been able to purchase some of the books chiefly in London, and also in Cambridge, Edinburg, and New York. The search has been a very pleasing one to me, and the task far from irksome.

The criticism is frequently made of these monastic chroniclers, that they were panegyrists or eulogists rather than truthful historians, and to a certain extent this is true, as it seems to be of all the early chroniclers. Each writer seems to have had as a patron some great man, the duke, or the king, or some other great person, and of course everything in regard to them was rose colored, and exalted. But this gave only a shading, and the general thread of the story was not perverted or destroyed. And particularly this did not materially extend to the minor personages of the narrative, so that we need not be disturbed by this feature.

An inaccurate impression prevails with many people as to the Northmen or Norse, of Scandinavia, who sent out colonies in the ninth century, possibly earlier, into various

countries including what was later France, where they settled and established the duchy of Normandy and became Normans. This is a natural result of the inimical and vituperative language used by the French and Saxon chroniclers in writing of them. No terms of reproach seemed too harsh, and they were described as ruthless barbarians. They were called *heathen*, *pagans*, *pirates*, *robbers*, and so they were. But these were, more or less, characteristics of the age, and prevailed with other people also. The inference that has been drawn, that they were barbarians without civilization or cultivation, is an error. On the other hand, fortunately we have their own records, and those of the later Norman historians, which present them in a different light. In order to meet the requirements of these conditions, and to show that our Norse ancestors were not worse than other people of the early times, we have introduced a preliminary chapter, treating of this subject.

Unfortunately I have not succeeded in bridging the chasm of the two hundred years in England, from the Conquest in 1066 to the establishment of the Baskervyles at Old Withington, in Cheshire, in 1266. I can only present some additional information, which does not establish an unbroken, definite lineage, but it does show the position of the family in Normandy and England socially, politically, and financially, and the esteem in which it was held by their contemporaries, and by the standard social and genealogical historians of the country. The comparative smallness of the family, as compared with many others, makes these records more important to us, as apparently only one particular family of Basquevilles could have come into England from Normandy.

The high position, which the Baskervilles held, both in Normandy and England is shown by the following quotations:

"This illustrious family de Basqueville," M. August Le Prevost, notes to *Le Roman de Rou*;

"The family of Baskerville is of noble Norman origin," Lower's *Family Dictionary*;

"The famous and ancient family of Baskerville," William Camden;

"The family (of Baskerville) were very conspicuous," Duchess of Cleveland;

"Baskerville—was for a long time one of the most eminent families in England," Burke's *General Armory*;

"The family of Baskerville is one of the most ancient and honorable in England," Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

And others of a similar character might easily be quoted.

As to the Virginia Baskervilles and the Allied Families, I am adding only a few items, which seem worth recording in a permanent form for preservation. This book is strictly supplemental to my *Genealogy of the Baskerville Family of 1912*, and a proper understanding of it is subject to that condition.

My plan has been to take up first the Vikings in a general way; then the available references to the Baskervilles in Normandy before the Conquest; then additional items of information of the family in England between the Conquest and the settlement at Old Withington, in Cheshire; then some additional items relating to the family in Virginia; and lastly the same as to some of the allied families. Most of my letters of inquiry for additional information, have met with prompt and satisfactory answers, but to some of them—very few—I have had no replies.

The list of authorities includes only those, in which are found direct or indirect information in regard to our subject. The much larger number of those examined, and found not helpful, are not mentioned.

I must confess that the difficulty in eliminating repetitions in regard to the Baskervilles in Normandy has been very perplexing. I might simply have recorded the history which I have found, without particular reference to authorities, but that would be very unsatisfactory. And I have concluded to take the reader along with me, and make the sketch a *study* rather than a *finished history*, so that it may appear to the reader just as it seems to the writer.

We have a conspicuous precedent for this, when Sir Francis Palgrave tells us, "I have never shunned repetitions of any sort or kind, when I have found repetitions needful. Repetitions are not superfluities; nor is it surplussage to reiterate the same thought or fact under divers combinations."

Please remember that my sketch has been written in scraps, at long intervals, as access has been found to various authorities, with only a skeleton outline to begin with, and insertions made, as new statements were found.

Some members of our family, who have a fancy for family crests, before our connection with the Cheshire branch had been discovered had assumed and were using the crest of the Hereford and Oxford branches, viz: a wolf's head, erased, holding in its mouth a broken spear, and have continued to do so. This is absolutely without any basis, as there can be no doubt that the distinguishing crest of our Cheshire branch is a forester holding a crossbow, and a hound in leash. There is no law in this country and nothing to prevent anyone from assuming the arms of the English royal family, but it is not desirable. The writer cares little or nothing for crests of any kind, but if we use one, it seems better to select our own, and not that of some one else. Our connection with the Hereford and Oxford branches cannot be definitely traced at all, although the writer does not doubt that we are members of the same family.

I desire most gratefully to acknowledge an obligation for assistance in my work, which has not been mentioned, and that is the constant, faithful, and efficient help, which my wife has always given me. Always ready, competent, efficient, well informed, sympathetic, and quick to perceive, she has searched authorities, found references, deciphered illegible writing, read proofs, corrected errors, given much desired advice, suggested the leaving out of undesirable paragraphs and phrases, used her better judgment in matters of taste, and done a hundred other things, without which, as in other mat-

ters, I would have been sadly deficient. This is only a matter of justice.

The illustrations to the first chapter are taken from *The Viking Age*, and those to the Norman period partly from the first edition of 1827 of *Le Roman de Rou*, and partly from the Bayeux Tapestry, as shown in Taylor's translation.

As stated in my other books, whenever errors or inaccuracies may be discovered, as will doubtless be the case, I will thank the finder to notify me of them.

My interest in the subject does not end with the printing of the books. I shall always be much pleased to receive additional information in regard to the family and its connections.

P. H. BASKERVILL.

Richmond, Va., May 1st, 1917.

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NOTES OF THE BASKERVILLE
FAMILY

CHAPTER I

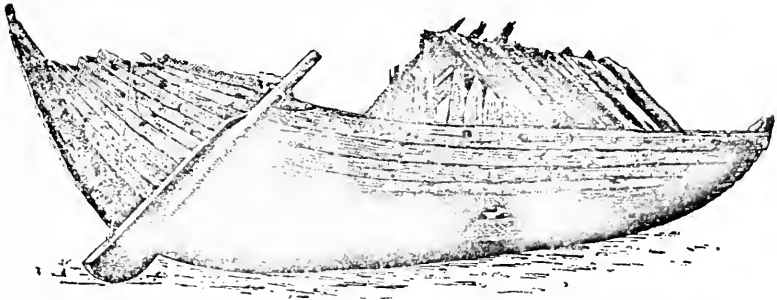
OUR NORSE ANCESTORS

CHAPTER I

OUR NORSE ANCESTORS

Norman history and names have for a long time excited much interest among reading people. Many books have been written in later times in regard to them, and yet they seem to have omitted many things that we wish to know, particularly as to the earlier history in Norway, and we have to go back to original sources. Fortunately no other land has bequeathed to us a literature, giving so minute and comprehensive an account of the life of a people, as Scandinavia. Literary cultivation was rare, and confined almost exclusively to the clergy and clericals, as among the higher classes the art of war chiefly was cultivated. But among the quiet, isolated Icelanders, as we shall see later, these conditions were modified, and to this we probably owe the records. It is true that they are partly legendary, but they are not all so, and it is not at all necessary, as some claim, for this reason, to reject them all. These conditions exist also as to the early history of other nations, and modern history, too, contains misstatements, and exaggerations, and one-sided accounts. We have to make the best of it. There is good and bad among them all, some exaggeration amidst much truth, and it is our business to reject the bad and retain the good.

Fortunately for our purposes the earlier Scandinavian history has been ably and successfully treated, and in an exceedingly attractive manner, in *The Viking Age*, by Paul Du Chaillu, the distinguished traveller and writer, issued in 1889. He not only searched the records, but also travelled extensively in Scandinavia in a manner best adapted to obtain the information, which he sought. And this is minutely described in his *Land of the Midnight Sun*, another very at-



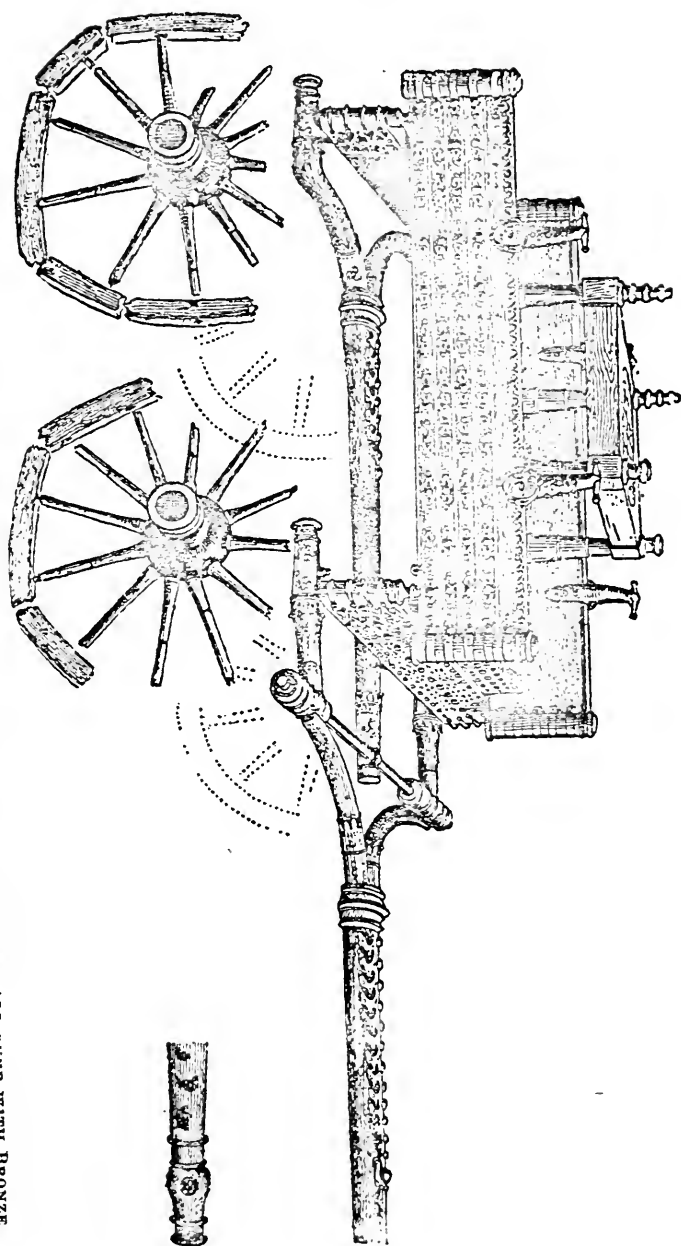
VIKING SHIP, USED FOR BURIAL, FOUND AT GOKSTAD, NORWAY.
Length 75 feet, breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 16 oars.

tractive book. From *The Viking Age* this chapter is chiefly derived, but we have also before us copies of some of the Sagas referred to, and other old histories of this period.

Our Norse ancestors back in their Scandinavian homes, were better than they have usually been described. We have followed too much the testimony of the old Frankish and English chroniclers, their enemies, who have painted them as black as possible, and have given us very inaccurate descriptions and criticisms of them. Their own literature and archaeology give us a much more favorable picture. "We find that we can form a satisfactory idea of their religious, social, political, and war-like life," can follow them from the cradle to the grave, and learn of their domestic life and attainments, as well as their feats of arms, which were chiefly considered. And we find they are very different from the rude barbarians shown in the usual description of them.

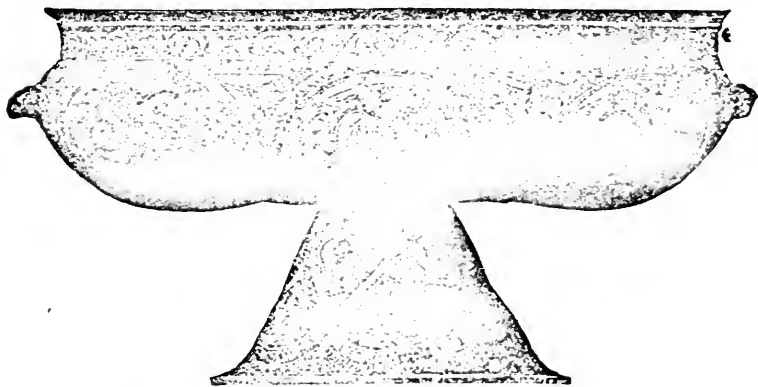
One great source of information is the *Sagas*, or Norse tales, records of old oral tradition, which seem to be chiefly of Icelandic origin, and are partly historical and partly legendary—partly poetic and partly prose, derived chiefly from parchment records stored in the monasteries of Iceland. They have a very interesting history.

Iceland was colonized and permanently settled by Norwegians in the last half of the ninth century, the first permanent settlement having been made at Reykiavik in 874. They seem to have found there only a small colony of Irish



ONE OF TWO WAGONS FOUND IN THE DIEHLERG BOG, HINKKOBING, WEST JUTLAND, ORNAMENTED ALL OVER WITH BRONZE.
 Length of sides 5 feet 4 inches, pole 6 feet, wheels 8 feet in diameter.

Culdee monks, who had begun to come over in 795. Quickly the country was populated by Norwegians, who set up their own independent government with their national assembly or *Althing*. It is said that their passionate love of their mother country, a predominating trait, made them crave recitals of Norwegian history and traditions, which were made on winter nights, as they gathered around log fires. And the people were critical and did not allow careless or inaccurate statements, and thus this traditional history became fixed and reasonably accurate. Later starting from the bishops and priests, education among these quiet, isolated people, became more advanced than in other countries, and this traditional history, chiefly biographical, or of families, was to a large extent recorded on parchment and stored in the monasteries. With these as a basis the *skalds* (poetic historians) constructed and recited or sung their *Sagas*. There are hundreds of them, giving us minute and comprehensive accounts of the life of the people.



SILVER VASE, TWO-THIRDS REAL SIZE, FOUND AT GOETLAND.

The chief of these *skalds* was Snorre Sturlason, born in Iceland in 1178, and died in 1241, who could boast of many illustrious ancestors, his grandfather being a *gode* or chieftain. He inherited a valuable library and was a great book collector. In addition to smaller poems, he composed two

Important works, his *Younger or Prose Edda*, and his *Heimskringla*, or *Sagas of the Norse Kings*, both being compilations from the old parchment records. There is one other *Edda*, a collection of ancient mythological poems, of which the author is not certainly known, called the *Elder Edda*, and these two seem to be the only works, to which the name *Edda* is applied. Care must be taken not to confuse the term *Edda* with the term *Saga*, the latter being generic, and applied to a large number of writings. The *Snorra Edda* is prose, treating of Scandinavian mythology and of the language and modes of composition of the ancient skalds. It is not this, however, but his other work, his *Heimskringla*, or *Sagas of the (Norse) Kings*, in which we are particularly interested. It is this and other *Sagas*, some of which preceded his accounts by many centuries, which seem to constitute the chief literary basis for Norse, or Norwegian history. And it seems quite remarkable that they should have been transmitted through so small and remote a people as the Norwegian population of Iceland. An English copy of these *Sagas of the Norse Kings*, by Snorre Sturlason, is an interesting book, and its recent publication in *Everyman's Library* in a cheap form, by E. P. Dutton & Co., makes it accessible to everybody. It does not go back of 968 A. D., but other *Sagas* treat of much earlier periods. Altogether they give us a picture of the times, and the attainments in civilisation and customs. From them we get valuable historical knowledge of the nation and its heroes, and they seem to be of sufficient accuracy to give us good conceptions of the conditions then prevailing.

A list of the principal *Sagas*, including their periods, may be found on pages xvii and following of *The Viking Age*.

Another prolific, very accurate, and certainly a very interesting source of this history is found in *archæology*. The extensive researches into the bogs, earth mounds, graves, &c., of Scandinavia, have been rewarded with rich "finds," and have brought to light a great wealth of information

about the nation and people. Implements, house utensils, weapons, clothing, boats, jewelry and other ornaments, monuments, *Runic* inscriptions, and other such things, too numerous to mention, have been found. The museums of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, France, Germany, and Russia are richly stored with such objects. Pottery of graceful shape and handsomely ornamented, jewelry of gold and silver and other metals, exquisitely chased and ornamented with valuable gems; swords, shields, spears and daggers of steel and bronze, polished and ornamented; carved ivory, coats of mail, urns, and bronze, enameled and glass bowls, statues and bas relief figures of men and women; handsome monuments with long *Runic* inscriptions, coins, finger rings chased and with settings of precious stones, brooches, bracelets, and other personal ornaments of gold and silver, a whole wagon, very much like ours, handsomely made, and ornamented, said to be almost identical in shape with the modern *Karva*, used in Sweden; whole specimens of their ships, which were used as burial cases and interred with their owners; fragments of cloth, and of garments, and whole garments, of silk, or wool, or cotton, artfully woven with threads of gold and silver, and beautifully embroidered and otherwise ornamented. These are specimens of some of the achievements in the peaceful arts of these people.

The following extract from a current newspaper of April 30, 1915, is interesting in this connection:

FIND VIKING RELICS.

CHILDREN AT PLAY ON ISLAND OF LEWIS DISCOVER CURIOS DATING TO NINTH CENTURY.

LONDON, April 29.—Children playing on the mound which had probably been raised over the grave of some Viking leader at Valtos, in the Island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides group, recently discovered a number of Viking relics of the ninth century. They consisted of a pair of large oval brooches of a noted Scandinavian type, a small brooch, a round, disk-shaped ornament with a central boss

and a decoration of interlaced loops, a small buckle, a portion of a bronze chain probably used to connect the large oval brooches and a single big amber bead. These articles had become exposed by the recent heavy gales in the sand close to the sea at Valtos.



WOMAN'S DRESS OF WOOL, FOUND AT AARHUS, NORTH JUTLAND.

Another source of historical information and among the interesting mementoes of the past, which help us to get an insight of the earlier periods, are the *rock tracings*, which are of great antiquity, long before the Roman period, large pictures engraved on the rocks, which like the pyramids and sphinxes of Egypt, bear witness to the unwritten history of the people. They are of different kinds and sizes, the most numerous being of ships or boats, with figures of men and animals. The hero, or champion, is generally represented as much larger than the others, and all seem without clothing, though some are with helmets, shields and weapons. Others represent cattle, horses, reindeer, turtles, ostriches, and camels, showing an acquaintance with more southern climes. Most of them occur in Sweden, on the shores of the Cattegat, but they are also found in Norway. The width of the lines varies from one to two inches, and their depth is often only a third or fourth of an inch, and at times so shallow as to be barely perceptible. These tracings, which have for hundreds, perhaps for thousands of years been subject to the ravages of the northern climate, are now most difficult to decipher, while those which have been protected by earth, are as fresh as if they had been cut today.

A detailed description of these *rock tracings* is given in *The Viking Age*, where the extensive treatment of the whole subject with numerous illustrations, will well repay a careful reading. Indeed I can not too highly recommend this valuable book by a distinguished author, both for fascinating interest and valuable information.

From these sources of information, the Sagas, the archaeological "finds," and the rock tracings, we may construct a valuable and reliable historical description of the Norsemen, and can afford to discard the unjust and unfavorable Frankish and English chroniclers. Du Chaillu says: "A study of the ancient literature and abundant archaeology of the North gives us a true picture of the character and life of the Norse ancestors of the English speaking peoples.
* * * Our ideas regarding them have been thoroughly



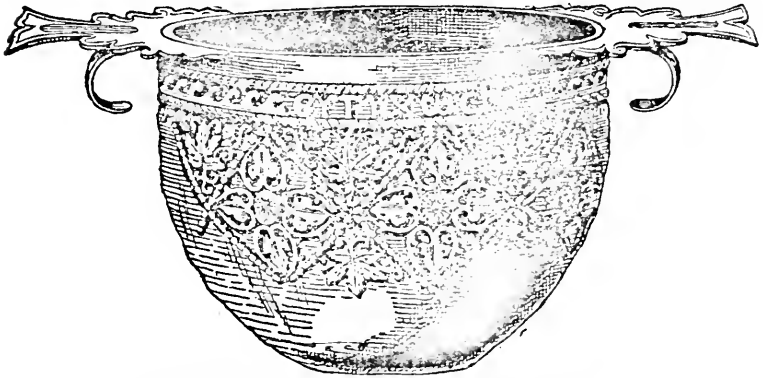
BRONZE PLATE, COVERED WITH GOLD AND SILVER, BELONGING TO RING ARMOUR, THORSBJERG FIND.

vitiated by the earlier Frankish and English chroniclers and other monkish writings, or by the historians who have taken these records as trustworthy authority." Of course in this little sketch, we can only mention very brief outlines, but we will find that they were not "savage barbarians."

Sad to relate, they had not been Christianized, and were still "heathen," that is they groped after God, in their dark ignorance, in a system full of error and untruth, making separate gods of their gross notions of the various attributes of the Great Creator, thus establishing a system of polytheism. But it was after all a groping after the truth. And it is true that they had not received the softening and human-

izing influences of the Gospel of Peace, and were vindictive and cruel. But other peoples of the times were so too, and at this time, in the twentieth century, in the waging of our *Great European War* (1916), these qualities seem to continue to be displayed. But in other respects they appear in a much more favorable view.

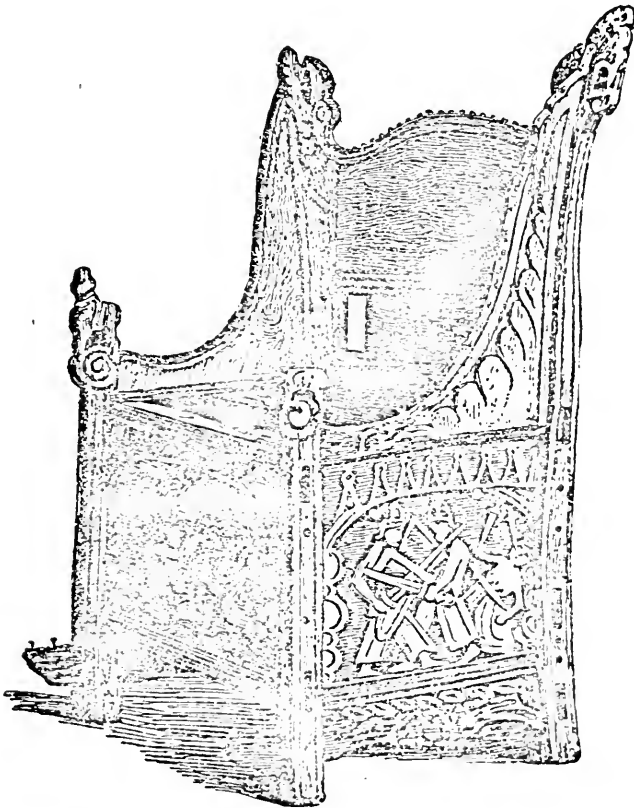
Still following Du Chaillu, we quote, "The people of the North, even before the time when they carried their warfare into Gaul and Britain, possessed a degree of civilization which would be difficult for us to realize, were it not that the antiquities help us in a most remarkable manner, and in many essential points to corroborate the truthfulness of the Eddas and Sagas." "Their manly civilization was peculiar to itself, having nothing in common with the Roman world." We will take a few pages to mention some points of its excellence.



DARK BLUE GLASS BOWL MOUNTED WITH SILVER,
ONE-HALF REAL SIZE—VARPELER FIND.

In regard to their laws, we find that "For clearness of language, comprehensiveness, and minuteness of detail, we find nothing in Europe during the first ten centuries of the Christian era that can compare with the earlier laws of the Norsemen; we must go back to Rome to find such comprehensive and exhaustive codes. They give us a very clear insight into the life and civilization of the North, which from

these records seems to have been far above those of neighboring countries at that period. Some of the laws given in the course of this work demonstrate the mode of life of the time. We can see from these that, above all, the Norsemen abhorred perjury, murder, seduction, adultery, and the violation of the sanctity of blood relationship. The earlier laws, as all laws in every country, were but a codification of the customs of the people, handed down in many cases from very ancient times."



CARVED CHAIR WITH WARRIORS FIGHTING, FOUND AT
VAAGE, NORWAY.

Their conception of the right of property, and of the infringement of the rights of other people seems rather re-

markable. They carried on their commercial transactions in a very honourable way, their laws on debt were stringent, and robbery, arson, adulteration of food, &c., were punished severely. These laws were minute, and the code interesting, but the act of stealing food to sustain life was not punished. Burglary or robbery committed with armed force was punished with outlawry, and this is what happened to Gangu Hrolf, or Rollo, when he made an incursion and devastated a part of the King's territory. But in strong contrast with this, we find their confirmed habit of military incursions against other nations, when they seem to feel perfectly at liberty to kill and conquer and hold, whom and what they could, as did Rollo after his exile from his own country. And this theory that "might makes right" has not been confined to them or to their age.

With regard to women "It is particularly striking in reading the Sagas and the ancient laws which corroborate them, to see the high position women occupied in earlier and later pagan times. If we are to judge of the civilisation of a people in their daily life by the position women held with regard to men, we must conclude that in this respect the earlier Norse tribes could compare favorably with the most ancient civilized nations, whose history has come down to us. A maiden was highly respected, and on becoming a wife she was greatly honoured, and her counsels had great weight, and by marrying she became the companion, and not the inferior of her husband. She held property in her own right, whatever she received by inheritance and marriage being her own; though there were restrictions put upon her, as well as upon her husband, in regard to the use of property. * * * From the earliest time we see the chivalrous regard that men had for women, and the punishment that any breach of its laws involved. Young men went into warlike expeditions to attain great fame * * * that they might become worthy of the maiden they wished to woo. The same spirit afterwards spread from the North to other countries of Europe, where, however, the opinion of only

women of higher rank was valued. *Among the earlier tribes of the North all were respected.*"

Just here may I venture a word in regard to a rather dangerous subject for a man, that is women's dress? This seems to have been modest, and they were well covered, so to speak. The most important outer garment was the *kyrtil* or gown, made very wide, with a train, and usually with long sleeves to the wrist. It was fastened around the waist by a belt, often made of gold or silver, from which a bag was suspended for rings, ornaments, housewife's keys, &c. Sometimes this dress was narrow at the waist, and had a close-fitting jacket. Over the kirtle was worn a kind of apron, which sometimes had a fringe at the bottom. In festive dress for women and men the garment did not reach high enough to cover the neck and bust; therefore a separate piece of clothing, called a collar, was worn with it, and a *neckerchief* was also wrapped around the neck.

The materials for clothing, both for men and women, were linen, wool, silk, skins, and fur. Blue, red, green, scarlet, and purple were the colours most in favour, grey being used for everyday wear, and white, in a coarse woolen stuff, was distinctively for slaves.

From the Eddas and Sagas we get a vivid conception of the vast size, beauty, and magnificence of some of the buildings of the Vikings in their homes in the North, the only material being wood. Each prominent man or chief lived on his estate, and had a collection of buildings for his family, followers, and servants,—varying according to the power, wealth, and taste of the owners, as they do now. They appear to have formed a quadrangle, facing an open space or grass plot, the whole being surrounded by a fence. The houses were often ornamented with fine carving, some of it descriptive of history. The walls were hung with tapestry made by the wives and daughters. And they contained much handsome furniture, particularly heavy carved benches and chairs, of which very elaborate specimens are still preserved. There seem to have been churches also orna-

mented with carvings, which must have belonged to the later period.

They were great traders and from the earliest times undertook long voyages in their "large seagoing" ships to the seas of Western Europe, and into the Mediterranean. And their land expeditions extended far south through present Russia to the Black Sea, the Tigris and Euphrates, as far as Samarcand in Bokhara. And there were regular places where they had annual fairs for the barter and exchange of merchandise.

The finds, as well as the Sagas, fully corroborate the fact that from the earliest times the Northmen were a very warlike people. Their arms of offence were the sword, the axe, the spear, the bow and arrow, &c., &c. Those of defence were the coat of mail, the shield, the helmet. They were often ornamented and inlaid with gold and silver in delicate and beautiful designs, and we know from history that they used their weapons with great efficiency.

They were essentially a maritime people, and the large number of their vessels was remarkable. The aim of every chief was to be powerful at sea, and only in few instances have we accounts of the Norsemen being defeated at sea by the fleets of the countries, which they attacked. And their bravery and efficiency in making long voyages in their small, hand propelled ships is very striking. They discovered Iceland about 861 A. D., and soon populated it; they discovered and settled Greenland in 985, and later between 985 and 1011, they discovered the great continent of North America, whither there were at least five distinct expeditions, as related in the Sagas. Under the leadership of Leif, son of Eric the Red, they made settlements in Labrador, New Foundland, Nova Scotia, and Massachusetts, designating them by their modern names, but they were not destined to be permanent, and the names, *Leif Ericson*, *Helluland*, name of the settlements in Labrador and New Foundland, *Markland*, the settlement in Nova Scotia, and *Vinland*, the settlement in Massachusetts, now survive only in a few his-

tories, and in the memory of the curious. We find a very detailed and interesting account of these transactions in the Sagas.

The surplus population was sent out in warlike maritime expeditions to conquer and settle new lands, and this was the cause of the incursions into Ireland, England, and the continent of Europe. They were undoubtedly very careless of the rights of other people—what they could seize and hold, they kept, and the terms *pirates* and *robbers* applied to them were not without justification. But they were not unlike other people of that age. The Romans, under Julius Caesar, had invaded Britain, and tried and failed to conquer it. A century later the Romans came and conquered it, and dominated it for several centuries. They had no more right to Britain than the Norsemen had. Later the Angles and Saxons, Jutes, &c., came over and conquered and settled it, driving back the Britons. They had no more right to it than the Norsemen had. Later the English nation have been subduing, and occupying, and colonizing where they had no rights. There is one difference, about the only one apparent. The Romans, the Saxons, and the English have had their own historians to record their transactions, and they were all heroic and glorious, while the Norse incursions and conquests have been recorded by their enemies, who felt their power, and *they* were robbers and pirates. That seems to be about the difference. They were very aggressive, and men praise that quality; they were brave, determined, and persistent, and men praise these qualities. The success of the English nation itself has been due to similar characteristics inherited from the Normans, as the Saxons in England had become very indolent, lethargic, and unprogressive. We are not justifying violence and lawlessness, but it was not peculiar to the Norse.

Please remember that this was a very early period. As a general rule it seems that every man, who had the power, was either a pirate or a land robber. Under one pretext or another, perhaps of *conquest* or *settlement*, or perhaps

even of the *spread of the Gospel of Christ*, fire and the sword were wielded ruthlessly, and the conqueror became a hero and the conquered a serf. And the estimate of the transaction depended very much upon the nationality of the historian, and to which side he belonged. To a certain extent the upper classes raved like ravening wolves, and the peasants grovelled like worms of the dust. Isn't this true? There was only one *Alfred the Great*, and we have probably never seen his like on a throne. The next man of great prominence was *William the Conqueror*, and what a contrast!

I am trying to show that the Norse were a people of unusual attainments in many respects for that period, and that their instincts of robbery and piracy were more or less characteristic of the age.

We find from the Frankish annals of the time of Charlemagne and his sons that before the conquest of Normandy by Gangu Hrolf and his Norwegians, the Swedes and Danes, who were also called Northmen by the chroniclers, had attacked and overrun ancient Gaul in every direction. They captured Paris, and many other important cities, and also devastated a great part of present Germany, and extended their expeditions to the Alps. And from the Frankish, English, Irish, and Arabian records we have a full and clear insight into the maritime power and great activity of the sea-faring tribes of the North. Also from fragments of the lost *Skjoldunga Saga* preserved in other Sagas we learn that several Danish and Swedish kings claimed to have possessions in England long before the supposed first coming of the Danes. And some writers assert that they called their new home in Britain *Angeln* from the name of their country in Jutland, and hence the name *England*. It is interesting to note that "the ancient Viken of the Sagas," whence they were called *Vikings*, was in the lower part of the present Sweden, on the shores of the Cattegat, and that the name is Vik-ing, and not Vi-king.

However, they conquered and settled Normandy in France, Sicily in the Mediterranean, and parts of Ireland and Eng-

land, and later, under William the Conqueror, they conquered and occupied England, and since that time the ruling element there has been chiefly of Norman origin. And we have to accept it as it is.

Paul Du Chaillu was a naturalized citizen of the United States, but by birth a Frenchman, not an Englishman, and what is his estimate of the English character? He says: "How is it that over every region of the globe the spread of the English speaking people, and of their language far exceeds that of all the other European nations combined?"

"Why is it that, wherever the English speaking people have settled, or are at this day found, even in small numbers, they are far more energetic, daring, adventurous, and prosperous and understand the art of self-government and of ruling alien peoples far better than other colonising nations?"

"Whence do the English speaking communities derive the remarkable energy they possess? * * * Without such characteristics they could not have been the founders of so many states and colonies, speaking the English tongue. It is because they are to a great extent descendants of the ocean loving tribes of the North, and in them we recognise to this day many of the very same traits of character, which these old Northmen possessed. Their immigration to England lasted several hundred years, they having large colonies there in the seventh and eighth centuries, and the climax came in the Conquest in 1066."

For the sake of brevity we have forborne to enlarge upon the artistic and mechanical skill, and the love and appreciation of the beautiful, which the Norse people had, as shown by the various specimens of their manufacture and use, which still remain. These are not characteristic of barbarians, and show a very considerable degree of culture.

An instance of the character of some of the information we get from the Sagas, will indicate the very detailed account of their manners and customs. From an early period the game of chess, or one resembling it, was known

in the North. It was called *tafl*, and was played with white and black pieces (*hunar*). The board was like the chess board of today, and to learn the game was part of the education of the highborn. It was a great pastime on board ship, and in many of the pieces are found little holes for pegs, to prevent them from being upset when the vessel rolled. The placing of the pieces was decided by the throwing of dice. Do you think barbarians would, or could play chess?

It will interest some to know that the wearing of moustaches by warriors seems to have been very common in the earliest time; this is seen in the bracteates and other antiquities belonging to the earlier and later iron age. The custom, which continued to the end of the Pagan era, and which is also well illustrated in the Bayeux tapestry, was so common that it was rarely mentioned in the Sagas. Later the Normans cut off their moustaches, and at least one writer mentions that at the Battle of Hastings, they could be distinguished by their clean shaven faces, while the English wore moustaches.

These people of the North certainly had one trait in common with some of us. They took great pride in their pedigrees, and there were three great genealogical branches, through which the chiefs traced their descent from Odin, who is said to have been a hero and leader of men, and whom later they deified. Of course this belongs to the mythological period, and we do not class it as history. They seem to go back to about the beginning of the Christian era. But we moderns have outstripped them. *Royal Genealogies*, by James Anderson, a copy of which may be found in the Congressional Library, carries back the lineages of all the modern royal families, I believe, to Adam and Eve, and it is very interesting to see what a reasonable and plausible story he makes of it.

It is interesting to note that the chiefs of the Saxons also traced their descent from Odin or Woden, and Hengist and Horsa, the first of their leaders, who invaded Britain,

are said to have been his grandsons (see Hume's *History of England*, Vol. I, p. 14). It is also asserted by ethnologists that the Saxons and their kindred nations, the Angles, Jutes, &c., had the same origin as the Norsemen.

The written records and finds in the North give numerous examples showing that at a very early period the tribes of the North knew the art of writing. The characters were called *runcs*, and we have *rune records* and *rune inscriptions*. We do not know how far back this knowledge extended, but it dates back certainly as early as the second or third century of the Christian era. We have a great wealth of inscriptions on monuments, tablets, jewels, weapons, coins, rocks, &c., and this art of writing shows the advanced civilisation prevalent. And it is rather remarkable that there are manuscripts in runic characters, as in the Royal Library at Copenhagen, bearing dates as late as 1543 and 1547.

Another striking feature was trials at law by juries of twelve "impartial" men, but unlike us the decision of a majority was sufficient, and a unanimous verdict not required.

Great stress was laid upon the sanctity of oaths, and oaths upon the Bible were adopted with Christianity.

And now we naturally wish to know at what periods these conditions existed.

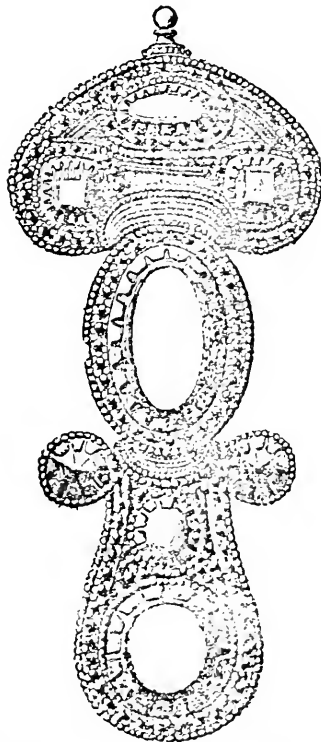
The records of the Sagas extended over a long period. The earliest are mythical and no accurate dates can be affixed to them. Later ones are assigned to the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, beginning somewhere between 500 and 600 A. D. These dates are more or less conjectural, and the records are chiefly valuable as illustrating manners and customs. Later still we have reliable history, beginning in the ninth century and extending into the thirteenth. The last period of course, includes the settlement of Normandy by Rollo and his Normans.

With regard to the archaeological *finds*, it is more difficult here to affix dates. We are told that these *finds* show that, like other people, they passed through three periods of development, the *stone*, *bronze* and *iron ages*, to which no defi-

nite dates are affixed. Those who are interested can pursue this subject for themselves, as we have no room in our little sketch to follow it in its intricacy.

One more quotation, please. Conan Doyle, in his *Through the Magic Door*, a very interesting book, referring to the mixing of nations in Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire, and the formation of the modern races of Europe, says, p. 69: "The fickle Gaul got his steadying from the Frank, and the steady Saxon his touch of refinement from the Norman"; and p. 74: "The Scandinavians were the most civilized and advanced race in Europe at that time." (14th Century).

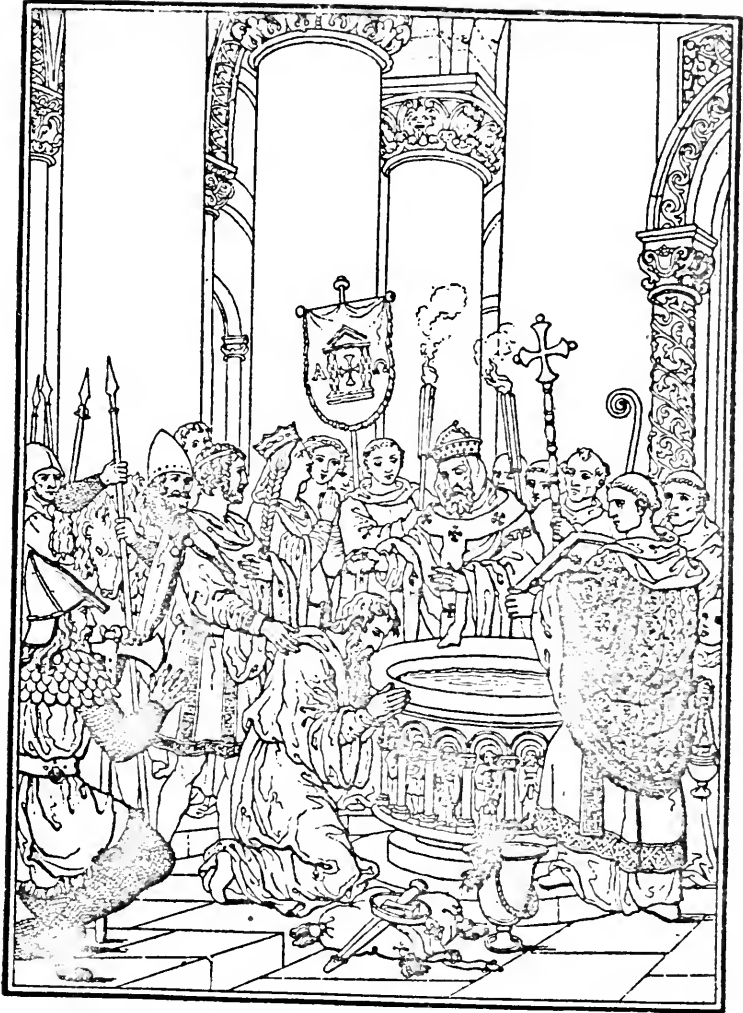
The Baskervilles came from these people, and they were not barbarians.



FIBULA (BROOCH) OF GOLD, ORNAMENTED WITH EIGHT GARNETS, REAL SIZE, FOUND AT AARESLEV, FYEN.

CHAPTER II

THE BASKERVILLES IN
NORMANDY



THE BAPTISM OF ROLLO.

Rollo, in a white robe, is kneeling at the feet of Archbishop Francon, who baptises him by sprinkling. Robert, Duke of France, behind Rollo, is his sponsor. At the side is Gisela, daughter of Charles the Simple, whom a few days after Rollo married.

From *Le Roman de Rou*, first edition.

CHAPTER II

THE BASKERVILLES IN NORMANDY

Now we take up the Baskervilles in Normandy. Hitherto we have not found the name *Baskerville*, and for a very good reason, as it did not exist in Norway. It is what we call a *surname*, and there were no surnames. They are, we may say, a comparatively modern invention. In *British Family Names*, by Henry Barber, we are told "It is now pretty-well admitted that surnames began to be adopted about A. D. 1000. * * * The practice began in Normandy and gradually extended to this country (England), but the use of surnames was hereditary among the Anglo-Saxons before the Conquest. * * * At the time of the Domesday Survey (1085) they were becoming more numerous." The Standard Dictionary says they were adopted between 1050 and 1250. With the absence of surnames, only given names being used and they constantly repeated, the difficulty of lineage tracing may be easily conceived. People were distinguished by nationality, as Rollo the Dane; or by some quality, as Richard the Fearless, or Charles the Bold, or Louis the Handsome, or by some other condition, as Baudry le Teuton, our most remote known ancestor in the male line, as will appear. The Baskervilles are descended from him, but the name originated from the family fief or estate in Normandy. Many people were called from their places of residence or their possessions, as Nicholas de Basqueville, son of Baudry le Teuton, who acquired the name from the fief of this name, which he held, and which was also in the commune or parish of the same name. And here we have the origin of our name, which will be taken up later. Others were distinguished in other ways, as Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert de Hamilton, the first historically of the Hamiltons in Scotland, com-

binning the name of his father, Gilbert, with the local appellation of *de Hamilton*. But the point made here is the difficulty in following names back, when they do not go back.

Another trouble is the "corruptions," the radical changes and variations in form and spelling, which many family names have undergone, and which "tend to baffle alike the genealogist, and the etymological inquirer." continuing our quotations from *British Surnames*. As an example it is stated that the name *Shakespeare*, as it is now generally written, is spelt in twenty-seven other ways, spelling given, with "etc." at the end of it. We find this is true also of the name *Baskerville*, of which some of the variations are *Baskervyle*, *Baskervile*, *Baskervill*, as we Virginians usually write it, *Baskervylle*, *Baskervil*, *Basqueville*, *Basquevile*, *Bascherittavilla* (*Eyton's Shropshire*), *Basceville*, *Baskierville*, *Boscherville*, *Bosherville*, *Buscheville*, &c. From the same book we get the following synonyms, all Norman: *Baskerville*, *Boscherville*, *Bois, de Bosch* (*Domesday Book*), *Busch*, (*Flemish*), *Busseville*, *Boseville*, *De Buirville* (*Domesday Book*), and *Beuzeville*; and the modern school boys within the writer's experience have found more recent variations, as *Basketfull*, *Basky*, &c. Of course these things tend to increase the difficulties of our search.

But how did the Normans get into Normandy?

The Scandinavian people are said to have been of Teutonic or German origin, as were the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, &c., who lived south of them, so that notwithstanding the great differences in the characteristics of the Normans and the Saxons of England, they seem to have had a common origin.

Although the Danes and Norwegian were different branches of the Scandinavians, the names were apparently used rather indiscriminately, so that we can scarcely treat them separately. They all spoke one language, called the *Danish language*, and probably for this reason they were generally called *Danes*. The Germans and French are said to have called them *Normans* or *Northmen*, and the Saxons to

have called them *Danes*. Thus Rollo was called *Rollo the Dane*, although he was a Norwegian.

Their immigrants seem first to have conquered and settled the Hebrides Islands, and to have totally absorbed the Celtic element in the northernmost islands of that group, of which the population continues to be almost pure Norse. Thence they sent out colonies which permanently settled in Scotland, England, and Ireland. The dates seem somewhat uncertain, but the *Saxon Chronicle* places the first incursion into England in 787, while other authorities make it earlier. Incursions were made also into the Mediterranean countries and into France, the latter occurring about the middle of the ninth century, and earlier. And one of their earlier leaders was Hastings, who later, in 893, invaded England.

About 876 an expedition was led to the mouth of the Seine by Rollo, who is one of the heroes of history. "Tradition still points out the coves in Norway where his galleys were fitted out, near Aalesund, on a small island at the mouth of the Romsdal's Fjord." (Orderic Vitalis, I, 375). He was a man of many names, all mere variations. In the Sagas we do not find much of him, as he left his country and settled in a foreign land. There he is called "Gongu Hrolph," or "Rollo the Walker," because "he was so large that no horse could carry him, so that he walked wherever he went." Some of the variations of the name are as follows: Rollo, Roll, Rolle, Hrolph, Rolop, Roff, Ruff, Ralph, Raoul, Roalf, Rolf, Rohlf, Rollfh, Rol, Rou, &c. And when Pocahontas, the Indian wife of John Rolfe of Virginia was buried at Gravesend, England, in 1616, the name in her epitaph was written "Wrothe."

He is called "The first *Jarl* of Normandy and his father, Rognvald, was *Jarl* of Maeri, or Maeva, a very great friend of King Harald, of Norway. *Jarl* seems to have been next in dignity to the king. This comes from the Sagas, which give his lineage for several generations, and as many people are descended from him, we give it. Rollo's father, as stated was Rognvald, *Jarl* of Maeri, and his mother was

Rognhield, daughter of Hrolph Nefja. "Rognvald was the son of Eystein Glumra, son of Ivar Uppland, jarl, son of Halfdan, the old." Gongu Hrolph, named after his maternal grandfather, must have been born about 850, or earlier, as in 912 he was more than sixty years old.

"He was a great Viking and made much warfare in the East." After his return he committed depredations within the territory of King Harald, who was very angry and banished him from Norway. He crossed the seas to the Hebrides, and assisted his uncle in the conquest of those islands, whence he was called "Jarl of the Hebrides." Thence he led incursions to Northumbria, on the east coast of England, and somewhere he is called "King of Northumbria." But Duchesne tells us: "Then Raoul, or Rollo, landed in England with an army of Pagans, commonly called Normans, and fought against Alfred (the Great) with doubtful and varying result. But, being warned by a vision while sleeping at night, he passed over into France." He continued on with his hosts to "Valland," as the Norwegians called it, the Neustrian coast of France, about 876. After a long time he conquered a large territory, with Rouen as its capital, and in 912 the district later called Normandy was ceded to him by Charles the Simple, King of the Franks, and he became the first duke of Normandy. By the way, it seems that it belonged, not to Charles, but to Robert, Count of Paris, but that made little difference. A treaty was made, and Charles gave to Rollo his daughter Gisela in marriage. But Rollo was over sixty years old, and they had no children, his children having been born of a previous marriage. Duke William I, Longsword, and his sister Gerloc, or Adda, were the children of Rollo, and a sister, name unknown, of Bernard son of Pepin, Count of Senlis.

It is related that during the ceremony of ratifying this treaty Rollo was required to acknowledge the suzerainty of King Charles by kissing his foot. The proud Norman would not do this, but relegated it to one of his chieftains. This man also had a stiff neck and refused to bow, and instead

caught the king's foot and raised it, with the result of overturning the king and his chair backwards in a very unkingly attitude, much to the merriment of the Normans.

This Rollo, as will be seen, is said to have been an ancestor of the Baskervilles through one of his female descendants.

The ancestors of the Baskervilles probably came into Normandy with Rollo, possibly later. Just when they came, and what their names were we do not know.

The chronicles of the dukes of Normandy and their succession is a matter of general history. William the Conqueror was the seventh duke, the order being

1. Rollo, or Robert, 912-917. His son was
2. William I, Longsword, 917-942. His son was
3. Richard I, the Fearless, 942-996. His son was
4. Richard II, the Good, 996-1026. His son was
5. Richard III, 1026-1028. His brother was
6. Robert, le Diable, 1028-1035. His son was
7. William II, the Conqueror, 1035-1087.

Fortunately we are not dependent upon the inimical French and Anglo-Saxon chroniclers, and we have recourse to the more reliable Norman writers. Of course it is better to make a direct examination of these original authorities, where it is possible, rather than to get their testimony indirectly through more modern writers. One difficulty is that of finding the books, some of which are not of easy access. Another is that they are written chiefly in Latin, or French, or Norman French. The first two languages make the investigation a little slower, but are easily managed, but the Norman French, an entirely different language, presents more difficulties, and it is only occasionally that we can find translations.

It may be interesting to refer more particularly in detail to the books, from which we get our information, and the writer will be pardoned for adding that his hunt among these old authors has been a most delightful and fascinating task, references in one leading to another, like a chase of butter-

flies through a garden of flowers, only we made captures sometimes, and obtained some tangible results.

The early Norman historians were almost exclusively monks, resident in the various monasteries and abbeys in Normandy and England, outside of which there was very little literary cultivation.

The earliest records of Norman history seem to be found in *Acta Normannorum Ducum*, by Dudo or Dudon, Dean of St. Quentin, Normandy, who wrote late in the tenth century, almost a hundred years before the Battle of Hastings. After a long search we have succeeded in finding a copy of this work in the original Latin in the Boston Public Library, but a rather hasty perusal of it has shown no direct reference to the Baskervilles. Sir Francis Palgrave, in his *History of Normandy and England*, tells us that when Hugh Capet marched against Albert, Count of Vermandois, about the close of the tenth century, the latter implored the aid of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, and for this purpose sent to him as an ambassador, this Dudo, Dean of St. Quentin, who later became the Herodotus of Normandy. Richard received the monk respectfully and kindly, and through his intercessions Vermandois was spared. Dudo, having won the favour of Richard and his family, was received into the Court of Rouen, and became one of the Duke's family.

"Dudo was a diligent literary enquirer, he had a fluent gift of versification, and was absolutely overwhelmed with scholastic learning. He, upon the solicitation of Richard the Fearless, and of Richard's son, and successor, Richard II, the Good, collected the Danish traditions from the first incursion under Hastings, as introductory to the history of Rollo and Rollo's progeny. Had Dudo not preserved these recollections, the whole personal history of the first three Norman Dukes would (apparently) have been completely lost. Such was the origin of the *Acta Normannorum*, our primary authority of information concerning Carolingian Normandy."

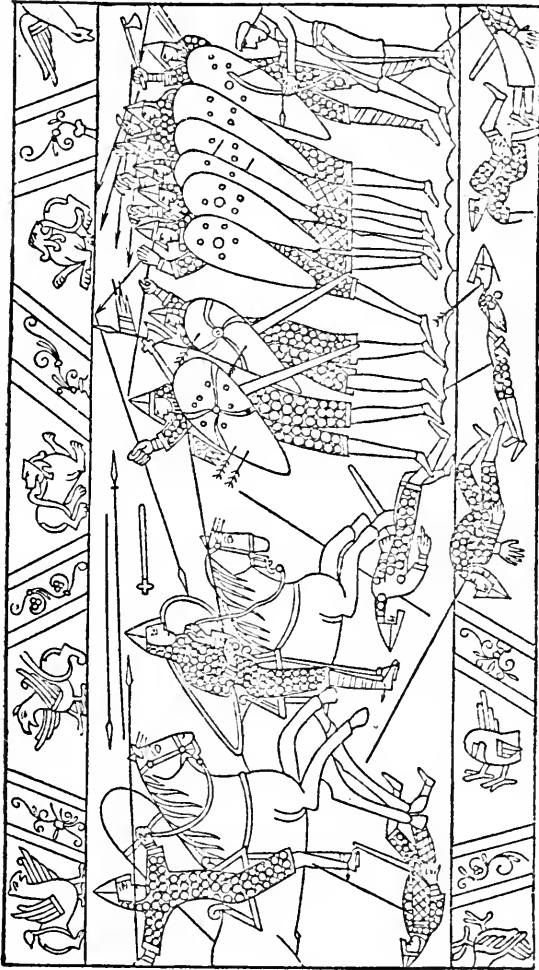
It is stated that at this period none of the court, including the ducal family, could read or write, except a few "clerks," or "clericals," which term would include the monks.

Duke Richard I died and was succeeded by his son in 996 A. D., and this fixes approximately the period of the *Acta Normannorum*.

As stated, we find no history of the Baskervilles in this book, and mention it because it is the earliest of the monkish histories of the Normans, and one of the most important.

Next in order of time comes *Gesta Normannorum Ducum*, by William of Jumièges, a monk of the famous old abbey of that name, on the Seine, very near the original home of the Baskervilles, and shown on our map. His book is much quoted by the later historians, and from it we get much information in regard to the Duchess Gunnora. He is sometimes called *William Calculus*, and in Latin *Gulielmus Gemeticus*, the last meaning of *Jumièges*. Not finding a copy of this book in the Virginia State Library, or the Library of Congress in Washington, a further search discovered copies in the original Latin in the Boston Public Library, and the library of Harvard University. Later I have purchased in London a copy of the French translation of M. Guizot, the historian, published in Caen, France, in 1826. The first seven books seem to have been written by William Calculus, who is said to have died in 1090. The eighth book, recording events which occurred after this date, was written by a "continuator," and it is chiefly in this that reference is made to Gunnora.

A quaint story from Book II, Chapter XV, of William de Jumièges is interesting. In 898 Rollo had besieged the city of Chartres, and Richard, Duke of Burgundy had come up to relieve it, with his own army and that of the Franks, and battle had been joined. Bishop Anselm with a force of armed men, made a sortie from the city, carrying over them as a banner "a tunic of St. Mary, the mother of God." Through the efficacy of his banner he slaughtered many of Rollo's people, defeated him and caused him to retreat and abandon the siege. Such was the belief of the author in A. D. 1140, and illustrates the superstitious beliefs of the period.



ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE NORMANS AND ENGLISH, FROM THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

Our next authority, and a very important one to us, is Ordericus, or Orderic Vitalis, a monk of the Abbey of St. Evroul, in Ouche, also called the Abbey of Ouche, near Lisieux, Normandy, shown on our map, whose *Historiae Ecclesiasticae* gives us more information of our Norman ancestors than any other authority. He was born in England, of Norman parents, in 1075, and at an early age, variously stated at from five to twelve years, was taken to this abbey, where he was educated for the monastic life, and continued to reside. "St. Evroul en Ouche, a Benedictine foundation, was at this time perhaps the most celebrated of all the schools of Normandy." (*Gallia Christiana*, xi, 814-6). The Abbey of St. Evroul must not be confused with the city of Evreux, a little N. W., where there is still a cathedral and a bishop. It seems to have been called indifferently the *Abbey of St. Evroul*, the *Abbey of Ouche*, or the *Abbey of St. Evroul-en-Ouche*. Apparently the name *Abbey of Ouche* was used in the earlier references, and *Abbey of St. Evroul* later.

Orderic died about 1143, and his history extends from the birth of Christ to A. D. 1142. After a long search, I have succeeded in purchasing in New York an old copy of an English translation of this book, which gives very interesting scraps of history of the Baskerville family in Normandy. These will be taken up later.

A great deal of our history of the Normans of this period is taken from these books of Dudo of St. Quentin, William of Jumièges, and Orderic Vitalis.

Passing over some books, from which we glean little or nothing, we come to *Le Roman de Rou*, also a very important authority for us. This is a long epic poem of more than sixteen thousand lines, by "Master Wace," as he calls himself, and his first name is supposed to be *Robert*. He was a Norman of the Isle of Jersey, who lived chiefly in England in attendance upon the Norman kings. The work, finished in 1160, and presented to King Henry II, of England, is a rhyming history of Rollo and his descend-

ants, including in part Henry II. Although the manuscript was finished in 1160, it was not printed until 1827, when it was published at Rouen with voluminous notes, marginal, foot, and in an appendix by an able editor. Within the past year I have had the good fortune to purchase, in London, a copy of this original edition, which I value highly. The text is in Norman French, or "old French" as it is often called, the *langue d'oïl* of the North in distinction from the *langue d'oc* or Provençal language of the South, of that period. Most of the monastic chroniclers wrote in Latin, as did Dudo, William of Jumièges, and Orderic Vitalis, of whom we have spoken, and of those whom the writer has examined, only this *Roman de Rou* of Wace, and the *Chronicles* of Benoit de St. Maure, a continuator of William of Jumièges, are in Norman French. This *langue d'oïl* or Norman French was the language of the *Trouvères*, one class of poetic chroniclers, as the *langue d'oc*, or Provençal, was that of the *Troubadours*, another class, the words *oïl* (or *oui*) and *oc* meaning *yes* in the two idioms. It is called "old French," but the variation from modern French is so great that a knowledge of that language does not enable one to read it. This was the language of at least the court and nobility in Normandy, and it is an interesting fact that this Norman French was also the language of both the English court and nobility for several centuries, beginning long before the Conquest. It is even said that Judith, the French princess, who married the father of Alfred the Great in 856, more than two hundred years before the Conquest, introduced it. Later Edward, the Confessor, was son of the Norman princess, Emma, and in his early youth was sent to Normandy to be educated, where he lived until he became King of England in 1041. It is certain, that after he became king, everything in the English court was Norman language, courtiers, and everything else. This language continued to prevail there certainly for several centuries, apparently to the time of King Edward III (1327-1377), who, it is said, could not converse with his English subjects, be-

cause he knew only Norman-French (Thierry's *Norman Conquest*, II, 322). It is natural, therefore, that Wace, a Norman, writing to please King Henry II, who was a Frenchman, should use this language in his chronicles. The original text in the old edition of 1827 is in this Norman French, but the copious notes in modern French are easily read, and we can make something of the text.

"The early portions of his (Wace's) *Roman de Rou*, he copied from Dudo, Dean of St. Quentin, and Guillaume de Jumièges, but his material for the history of William the Conqueror, and especially for the invasion of 1066, were drawn from original and independent sources, and the verbal descriptions of the veteran survivors of the great battle, their sons and other relations, and the gossip, if you will, in general circulation, while the details of that momentous event were yet fresh in the recollections of numbers both in England and in Normandy, some of whom, as children, might have been eye witnesses of the muster at the mouth of the Dive, or the march of the invaders from Hastings to Hetherland." (Planché).

In 1874 there was issued in London *The Conqueror and His Companions*, by J. R. Planché, based chiefly upon this *Le Roman de Rou*, but also using other mediaeval authorities, which at once was recognized as an important authority on this subject, and is a very gossipy, fascinating book. I have succeeded in purchasing a copy. Also I have found a translation of the second book of *Le Roman de Rou* by Edgar Taylor, London, 1837, in the Library of Congress and have still more recently succeeded in purchasing a copy of it in Cambridge, England. And from this combination we have obtained very important and interesting information of the Baskervilles.

Proceeding more rapidly, for fear of tiring the reader, I will mention

William Camden's *Brittania*, published in 1586. "giving an account of the British Isles from the earliest ages";

John Leland's *De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea*, 1500-62;

The Duchess of Cleveland's *The Battle Abbey Roll*;
R. W. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, 1815-1881;
Sir Francis Palgrave's *History of Normandy and Eng-
land*, London, 1841.

And there are also a number of other books, as Burkes *Landed Gentry*, Walford's *County Families* (English), &c. Each one of these has furnished either new information, or confirmation of that from others.

Thinking that it will interest the reader, I will give some of the extracts verbatim, where they are sufficiently concise.

In Orderic's *Ecclesiastical History*, Vol. I, p. 426, in a narration of the affairs of the Abbey of St. Evroul en Ouche, near Lisieux, France, about 1059, we find: "In the time of Abbot Theodoric, and of Robert, his successor, Baudric [or Baudry, or Baldric] and Wiger, of Bauquencei, and their men conducted themselves insolently towards the monks [of the Abbey of St. Evroul], and not only refused to obey them as their feudal lords, but wearied them with tricks, they and the men dependent upon them. As soon as Robert had taken charge of the abbey, he believed it unworthy of him to suffer these outrages longer, and in order to punish the arrogance of the rebels, he turned them over to his cousin Arnould [a Norman noble of power and influence in the neighborhood], in order that he might restrain with his military forces, as long as he lived, the stubbornness of these people, who scorned to submit themselves to the gentle rule of the monks." Arnould disciplined them severely, until they were tired of it, and became submissive, and were anxious to get back under the milder suzerainty of the monks. To this end they earnestly applied to the Abbé for a reinstatement of fealty to the abbey.

"The Abbé and his monks yielded to their prayers, and solicited Arnould to restore Baudric and Wiger to the service of the church, which is truly liberal to those who are humble and gentle.

"At that time Roger, oldest son of Engenulf de l'Aigle,

was killed. Engenulph and his wife, Richverede, deeply afflicted by his death, went to [the Abbey of] Ouche, and asked and obtained the good wishes and prayers of the monks for their own salvation, and that of their son Roger. They offered Roger's horse, which was of great value, to God and to the monks for the salvation of the soul of that young man. As the horse was an unusually good one, Arnould begged to have it, and yielded up Baudric, his men, and the fief of Bauquencei into the ancient allegiance of the convent. This agreement was made; Arnould received the horse of his cousin, Roger, and restored to the domain of the church Baudric, and all of the fief of Bauquencei, which was involved in the transaction. Baudric, pleased at being relieved of the onerous service of Arnould, granted to the monastery his estate of St. Evroul, and delivered up in a very friendly manner and with good grace an estate, of which he was proprietor, upon the little river of Clarentone, and the estate of the Norman Mica and Benigne. Then Baudric, having joined hands, took an oath of fidelity to the Abbé Robert, promised him, for himself and his men, submission and justice, and begged earnestly that his fief be henceforth never separated from the lands of the monks. This was ratified by them and to this day both he and his son Robert have rendered allegiance only to the monks for the estate of Bauquencei. The abbey of St. Evroul stands in the fief of Bauquencei and this Baudric was a man of high birth.

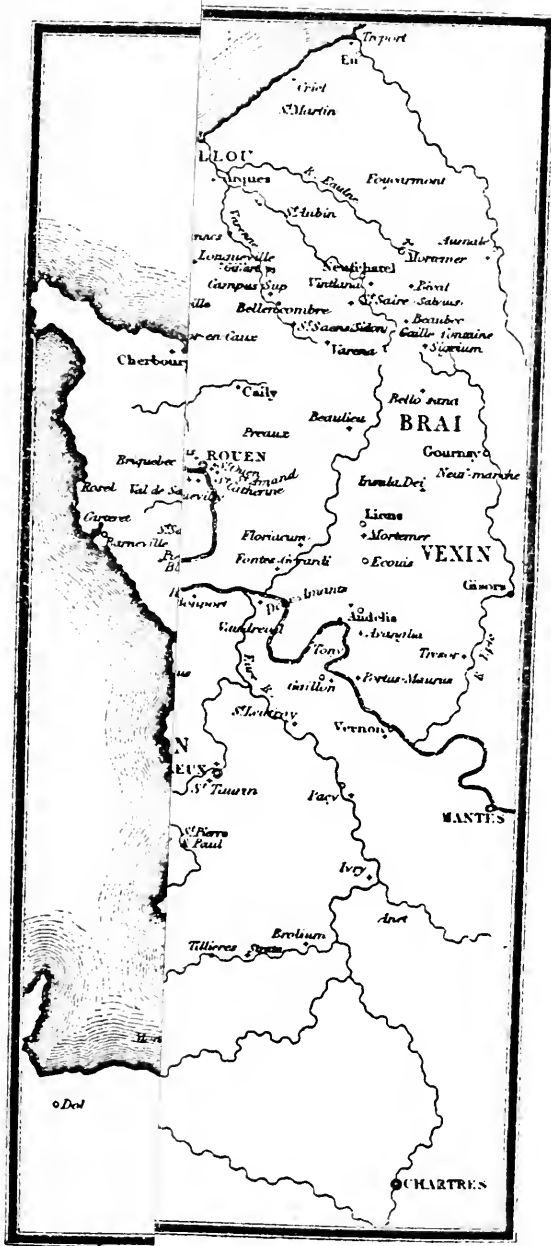
“Then Gislebert [or Gilbert] Count of Brionne, nephew of Richard, Duke of the Normans, gave his neice in marriage to Baudric le Teuton, who had come with his brother Wiger into Normandy in order to take service with the duke. The issue of this union was six sons and several daughters, viz: Nicholas de Bacqueville; Foulques d'Aunou; Robert de Courci; Richard de Neuville; Baudric de Bauquencei; and Wiger of Pouille (Apulia). They distinguished themselves by their great bravery under Duke William, were loaded with riches and dignities, and left to their heirs vast possessions in Normandy.

“Baudric, who with his brother Wiger, possessed the fief of Bauquencei, gave his sister Elizabeth in marriage to Fulques de Bonneval, a distinguished knight, and presented to him as a dowry the church of St. Nicholas (probably St. Nicholas des Laitiers), which his father had built, with the adjacent estate. Fulk, thinking of the future, presented to God in the convent of St. Evroul, in order that he might become a monk there, his son Theodoric, to whom the Abbé Theodoric had served as sponsor, in the presence of the Abbé Robert, for the salvation of his soul and of the souls of his friends, and yielded to St. Evroul the child himself and the church of St. Nicholas, of which we have just spoken. Baudric, Wiger, and William de Bonneval, as their sponsors, with pleasure ratified these gifts; they and many persons, who were present, assisted as legal witnesses to this gift, for the greater surety of the church.”

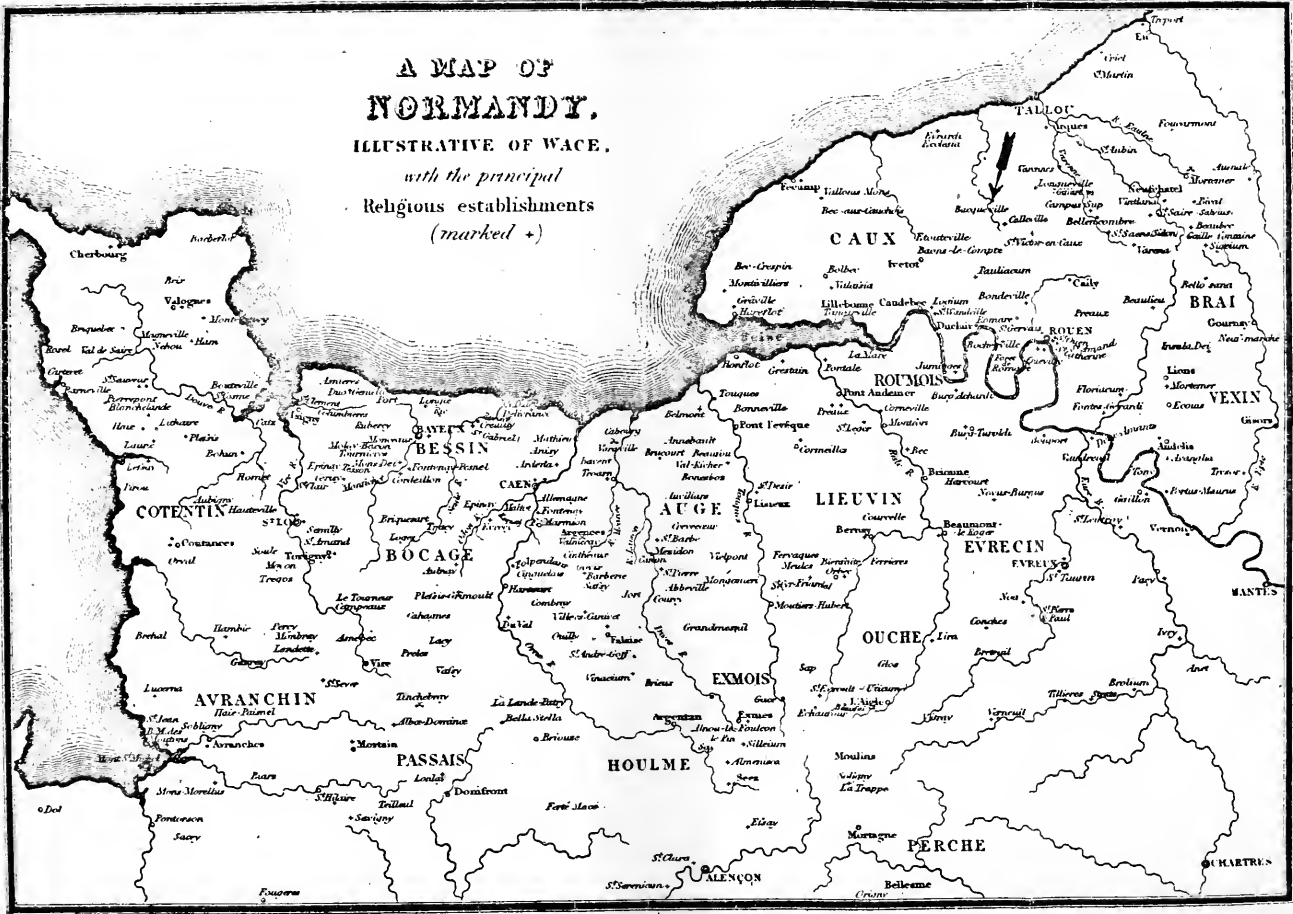
In order to fix the period of these events, we will state that Abbot Theodoric was appointed to the office in 1050. On his death in 1059, Robert de Grant-mesnil, a conspicuous nobleman, was elected to succeed him, and undertook the office. But having incurred the violent enmity of Duke William, Robert vacated it on January 27th, 1061. This also Orderic tells us.

Here we have a vivid and natural picture of an historical episode of Norman life at a period more than eight and a half centuries ago, and extending back long before that time. The events described give us the earliest account of the Baskerville family, which we have succeeded in finding. We have the pleasure of an introduction to our first known grandfather, as this Baudry, or Baldric, of Bauquencei, was the earliest ancestor in direct male line, to whom the Baskervilles can trace, as we shall show later. And he occupied a high social and political position.

It is worth noting that we find this information in a book written more than seven hundred and fifty years ago, and contemporaneous with some of the events recorded. The author, Orderic, as stated, was raised and lived in the Abbey



A MAP OF
NORMANDY.
 ILLUSTRATIVE OF WACE,
with the principal
 Religious establishments
 (marked +)



of St. Evroul, not far from the estate of Bacqueville, and knew whereof he wrote. And please also note that it is not some other family of another name, from whom the descent comes through a female line, but our own family of *Baskerville*, with substantially the same name, and that this direct historical record dates back for approximately a thousand years, or, at three generations to the century, for thirty generations of Baskervilles, in the direct male line. Of these we can trace back definitely, man by man, twenty-one generations to Sir John de Baskervyle, of Old Withington, of record in 1266. See my *Baskerville Genealogy*. One statement, which we will mention later, carries the ownership and occupancy of the fief of Basqueville in the arrondissement of Dieppe, department of Seine Inferieure, on the English Channel, two centuries back of the Conquest in 1066, and thus to the period of the first occupancy under Rollo, more than a thousand years ago. And there we fix the definite beginning of our personal Baskerville records.

The tenure of land under the feudal system, which prevailed in Europe from the beginning of the ninth to the end of the thirteenth centuries, was peculiar. The whole territory was regarded as the property of the king, or duke, or chief under any other name, and was divided by him at will among his barons, or lords, or chief men, and again by them among their dependents, all of the upper classes. The "fiefs," or estates, or "vills," were held by the "feudal proprietors" at first only during their lives on certain conditions of service, which they were to perform to their superiors or "suzerains," generally a small annual tribute, and an obligation to furnish certain military aid, when required. Apart from these they were not only freemen, but almost independent sovereigns within their own domains. The lower classes were chiefly serfs, attached to the soil. The "*seigneurs*," or lords, or noblemen, each one had his strong castle, and his own little army organized for defense and offense, and the dependents occupied little villages around the walls. These *fiefs* became heritable, and passed from father to son, but the oath of allegiance had to be renewed by each one.

and in case of female heirs it was the privilege of the rulers to give the hand of the heiresses and their estates to their favorites.

"Agreeable to the feudal usage of the times, Rollo parcelled out the lands to his captains and chiefs. * * * In course of time, these barons became each almost independent on their own estates. They acquired the most extensive privileges, and only considered themselves bound to obey their chief during actual warfare, when in all the parade of feudal grandeur they appeared in the field, attended by their followers and vassals." (Anderson's *House of Hamilton*, Intr., viii).

Such was the social position and the land tenure of our people, of whom we have here an account. They were "*Seigneurs,*" lords, noblemen, of sufficient rank to be allied in marriage with the courts and higher nobility, and even with the ducal family, as we shall see.

This account incidentally covers three generations. When Baudric and Wiger gave their sister, Elizabeth, in marriage to Count Fulk, of Bonneval, a distinguished knight, they presented to him, as her dowry, "the church of St. Nicholas des Laitiers, which their father had built, with the adjacent fief or estate." We learn from this that there were at least three of the family of this generation living, Baudric, Wiger, and Elizabeth; that they were feudal lords of large means, and large landed possessions, and the family had been established there for a long time; that they were at least allied to the higher nobility; and they were sufficiently religious in their inclinations to build churches.

Indeed we go farther back than that, when we learn that Gislebert, or Gilbert, Count of Brionne, nephew of Richard II, Duke of the Normans, and grandson of Richard I, gave his niece in marriage to Baudry le Teuton. She, being the niece of the nephew of Duke Richard II, must have been his great niece, and a descendant of Duke Richard I and Gunnora, but we cannot find that her name was given.

This Gilbert, Count of Brionne, grandson of Duke

Richard I, was descended from Rollo, and a kinsman of William the Conqueror, and was made one of his guardians by his father, Duke Robert, when he went to the Holy Land. Later Gilbert and another of the guardians were assassinated by William de Montgomeri.

The soubriquet "le Teuton," in the mention of "Baudry le Teuton," seems to require some notice. He is called thus in several places and by several writers, but it does not seem possible that it implies that he was not a Norman. We are told in one place that the fief de Bacqueville had been the seat of the family for two centuries; in another that the dowry of his sister Elizabeth was the fief and church of St. Nicholas, which their father had built, and these indicate a long previous residence of the family in this locality. We are told that Baudry and his brother Wiger had made themselves very helpful to the Duke in his wars, and been largely rewarded. These all seem to indicate that for some special service, perhaps, and possibly for some personal peculiarity he had received this name. As stated, the Normans are said to have had a Teutonic origin.

We find the name *Baudry* spelt in several different ways, thus *Baudri*, *Baudric*, *Baldric*, and possibly otherwise. It looks very much like the name *Baudouin* or *Baldwin*, of frequent occurrence at this time, and may be identical.

A careful examination of Orderic's book gives us other references to him and his surroundings, which we mention.

The Abbey of St. Evroul was situated on the fief or estate of Bauquencé or Bauquencei, or Bauquencey, which seems to have been the oldest recorded residence of Baudry and his family. As stated at first, it was called the *Abbey of Ouche*, that being the name of the district in which it was situated, and later the *Abbey of St. Evroul*, after the name of the founder.

The following story, characteristic of the age, gives the origin of the restoration of this abbey about 1050, which had been established in 560, but later abandoned, and even the location of the site lost.

"A peasant of the name of Fala, in the territory of Bauquencé, had a bull, which frequently separating from the herd, ran into the forest, and though the owner sought for it a long time with his servants and dogs, he never could find it; but at the end of five or seven days, when it was supposed to be irrecoverably lost, it made its appearance in good condition. This happened so repeatedly that it became a customary thing. It became a joke among the neighbors, who observed it, and the bull had free leave to go and come when he pleased. After a time, however, the curiosity of the herdsmen was roused and attempts were made to trace the bull's wanderings in the forest, and it was followed through the thickest brakes. Fala obtained the assistance of an experienced hunter, whose name was Duilett, and he tracked the bull with the sagacity of a hound, until it was discovered lying before the altar of St. Peter the Apostle, as if it were at prayers. The walls of the church were shattered, and held together by roots of ivy, and the ruins of ancient buildings could be traced by the observer. A dense wood had sprung up, both within and without, no one having lived there for fifty years. Upon this discovery grey-headed old men recollected that, according to what their fathers had told them, St. Evroult and many others, who held the world in contempt, had dwelt there." (Bk. VI, Ch. X). The old abbey was restored, and it was here that Orderic lived. Please remember that this was situated in the fief of Bauquencé, which was held by Baudry, our ancestor.

The first mention of Baudry is found in Book III, Chapter II, page 392, where we are told "Baldric de Bauquencei and his sons in law, Wascelin d'Echanfré and Roger de Merlerault, were persuaded to place their domains under the feudal jurisdiction of Roger, bishop of Lisieux, and they are spoken of as "*seigneurs*," or *nobles*. This seems to have occurred some time before A. D. 1050.

On page 397, we are told: "Theoderic [Abbot of St. Evroul] bought the farm of Bauquencei, as it had been held

by Baldric, the said count's [Duke William] archer, with the consent of Count William." This evidently seems to have carried only the rights of overlord or suzerainty, as later passages show that Baldric and his family continued to occupy it. We have also here the important statement that Baldric was the "archer," called, as we shall see later, by Planché "archearius," of William the Conqueror, and this seems to have been about A. D. 1050, sixteen years before the Battle of Hastings. This was evidently the office of chief of the archers, a very important part of the army, and held only by prominent noblemen, high in favour with the duke. The great efficiency of the archers of Duke William's army is said to have decided the Battle of Hastings, and after this the great success of the Norman-English in battle was partly due to this same cause.

Then on pages 426-28 of Orderic's book, we have the account already given, beginning on our page 38.

Then in a later book of this history, we have references to a "Baudric de Guitri, son of Nicholas," a grandson of the first Baudry, which we will mention later.

Also in Planché's *The Conqueror and His Companions*, on p. 84 of Vol. II, we find a reference to "the six sons of Baldric the Teuton, or German, Lord of Bacqueville-en-Caux, who held the office of *Archearius* under Duke William," and are told that "Nicholas, the eldest, succeeded to his father's fief of Bacqueville-en-Caux, and was thence called Nicholas de Bacqueville." Thus we see that the *fief*, or *vill*, as it was also called by Orderic, of *Bacqueville*, belonged to Baudry, as well as that of Bauquencei or Bauquencé, by which he was usually designated, and as stated, it is said to have been the home of the family for at least two hundred years.

A careful search of the *Chronicles* of Robert of Torigni, Abbot of Mt. St. Michael, a continuator of William of Jumièges, gives us only one item, that during the war between Henry II, of England, and Louis VII, of France, in 1159, King Henry was ravaging the country in Normandy, and among other castles there demolished and burned was

the "Castle of Bascherivilla" (also called Bascervilla, and Bascercilla), for several centuries the home of the Baskervilles in Normandy. And this event in 1159 seems to be the last that we hear of the old *fief de Basqueville* in Normandy, except that the parish is still called *Bacqueville*.

It is interesting to know that the name *Baudry* is still found in France. The annual report of The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, for the year 1916, shows that the Director General of that company for France is now Paul L. Baudry.



NORMAN KNIGHTS, FROM A CAPITAL IN THE CHURCH
OF ST. GEORGE DE BOCHERVILLE.

CHAPTER III

THE BASKERVILLES IN
NORMANDY

CONTINUED



THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

In the foreground Harold is seen dead, while in the background William appears accompanied by his brother Eudes, Bishop of Bayeux, with a baton in his hand.

From *Le Roman de Rou*, first edition.

CHAPTER III

THE BASKERVILLES IN NORMANDY

(CONTINUED)

The issue of this union of Baldric of Bauquencei and the neice of Gislebert, Count of Brionne, was at least six sons and several daughters, conspicuous people, in whom we shall be much interested.

The six sons, as given by Orderic, were—

1. Nicholas de Basqueville, or Bacqueville;
2. Foulques, or Fulk d'Aunou;
3. Robert de Courci;
4. Richard de Neuville, or Neville;
5. Baudric de Bauquencei;
6. Wiger, or Vigerius de Pouille, or Apuliensis.

In *The Conqueror and His Companions*, by Planché, we have the same list of sons, and in addition the names of two daughters, not given by Orderic, viz:

1. Elizabeth;
2. Hawise.

Of these Planché states this Elizabeth was wife of Fulk, of Boneval, this making her the daughter, and not the sister of Baudric, as Orderic states, and that Hawise was the wife of Robert Fitz Erneis, who fought and fell at Senlac (Hastings) in 1066. This variation as to Elizabeth is not of special importance. And Orderic tells us (see page 44) of two sons-in-law of Baudric, Wascelin d'Enchanfré and Roger de Merlerault, which seems to show that there were two other daughters.

Orderic also tells us that these sons of Baudric distinguished themselves by their great bravery under Duke Wil-

liam, were loaded with riches and dignities, and left to their heirs vast possessions in Normandy.

And we shall see also that several of their sons, Baudric's grandsons, were leaders in the army of Duke William at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

Please bear in mind that he married a descendant of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, and that his children were thus descendants of the ducal line. We shall find that from some of them were descended families among the most conspicuous of the English nobility.

And now of the sons of Baudric we leave the first, Nicholas de Basqueville, our own ancestor, to the last, and take up first,

2. Foulques, or Fulk d'Aunon, who derived his surname from his fief of that name, in the arrondissement of Argentau, Normandy. His son of the same name, is mentioned by Wace among the leaders in the Battle of Hastings, and the family was prominent in England for several centuries. The name, Fulk d'Aunon, was borne from father to son for many generations.

3. Robert de Courci, or Courcy, also derived his surname from his fief of Courci-sur-Dive. His son Richard married a lady named Guadelmodis, and was the Sire de Couci, present at Hastings in 1066. For his services he received the barony of Stoke in the county of Somerset, and the manors of Newnham, Setenden, and Foxcote, in Oxfordshire, England. This Richard had two sons, Robert and William. The line from Robert was not of long endurance, but from William, the second son, descended a long line of the conspicuous family of De Courci, including the famous John de Courci, Earl of Ulster, and the present (1874) Lord Kingsale, who enjoys the enviable privilege of wearing his hat in the presence of his sovereign, traditionally granted by King John to the said Earl of Ulster for conspicuous service (Planché).

4. Richard de Neville, so-called from his fief of Neuville-sur-Tocque, in the department of Orne. The family de-

scended from him is said by Planché to be unequalled for fame and power by any other in England. The name is one of the greatest on the roll of Anglo Norman chivalry. The line of Neville, or Nevil, has given to England two queens, a Princess of Wales, a mother of two kings, six lines of earls, six of barons, seven duchesses, numerous other ladies of high title, nine Knights of the Garter, two Lord High Chancellors, two Archbishops, and three Bishops.

We might occupy several pages in following the histories of the distinguished families of these three brothers of Nicholas de Basqueville, but we will forbear.

Of 5 and 6, Baudric de Bauquencei and Wiger Apuliensis, we seem to hear nothing more. And lastly we take up

1. Nicolas de Bacqueville, or Basqueville, our own ancestor.

It seems much more probable that, as stated by several authorities, he inherited the fief of Bacqueville from his father, he being the oldest son. The location of the fief is shown on our map of Normandy, which is a replica of a map found in Taylor's translation of the second tome of *Le Roman de Rou*. The fief is about thirty miles north from Rouen, and fifteen from the English Channel, on a small river, whose name is not given. The name has been perpetuated and retained to the present time in the parish or commune of Bacqueville, in the Department of Seine—Inferieure, Arrondissement of Dieppe, beginning about twelve miles S. W. of the city of Dieppe. As stated, this is said to have been the home of the family for at least two centuries, and can not fail to be of great interest to us, as the family seat a thousand years ago, and the place from which our family name is derived. Many of the other places and fiefs mentioned in this history may be found also on our map.

Nicholas de Bacqueville married a niece of the Duchess Gunnora, wife of Richard I, Duke of Normandy. This Duchess Gunnora was a famous woman, with very numerous relatives and descendants, and we will pause for a moment

to look into her history. As already stated, William of Jumièges is our chief authority in regard to her.

Richard I, Duke of Normandy, married first, about A. D. 946, Emma, daughter of Hugh the Great, the first Capetian King of France, but they had no children. After her death he was married to Gunnora, of a noble Danish family, who was the mother of his successor, Duke Richard II, Queen Emma of England, and at least six other children. For the sake of accuracy we quote from William of Jumièges, Book IV, Chapter XVIII: "At that time Emma wife of the duke [Richard I], and daughter of Hugh the Great, died without children. A short time after her death, the duke married, with the Christian rite, a very beautiful girl named Gunnora, daughter of a very noble Danish family."

Gunnora belonged to a family of beautiful women. Of her sisters, one, Eva, Weeva, or Woevia, is said to have married Turolphe de Ponte Audemar, grandson of Bernard the Dane, of much celebrity, the father of Roger de Beaumont, ancestor of the Beaumonts and Hamiltons. Another sister, Avelina, or Duvelina, married Osbern de Bolbec, and their son was Walter (*Gualtier*, in Norman French) Giffard, the special personal friend of William the Conqueror, and the ancestor of a conspicuous line of Anglo-Norman noblemen, from whom are descended the Giffords of this country, and the Skeltons, of Paxton, Powhatan Co., Va., of which my Mrs. Baskervill is a member.

Gunnora's father was "*Harfast*, a noble Dane," who, through his daughters and his son, *Harfast*, had a great many very distinguished descendants.

And there was at least one brother, *Harfast*, evidently named after his father, who (the son) is frequently mentioned in the histories of the period. His son, Osbern de Crepon, was Dapifer or Sencschal of the Duke of Normandy, and *his* son, William Fitz Osbern also held the same office. The last was the nearest personal friend of William the Conqueror, and as Dapifer, the chief officer of his household. He became prominent in the history of Normandy and Eng-

land. William rewarded him for his great and long continued services with high honours and emoluments, among them being the earldom of Hereford in England, and the lordship of the Isle of Wight.

Leland tells us that Gunnora had five neices, of whom one married Nicholas de Bacqueville (Bascrevilla—Leland); the second, William de Warren; the third, Richard, Viscount of Rouen; the fourth Osmund, Count of Vernonia; and the fifth Hugo de Monte Gumercie, or Montgomery, of whom was born Roger de Beaumont. From these five neices are said to have sprung many prominent lines of the English nobility. Going back to Leland's source of information, *Gesta Normannorum Ducum*, by William of Jumièges, we find that these neices of Gunnora were the daughters of her brother Herfast and, that it was the second, doubtless in age, who married Nicholas de Bacqueville. We are not told their names, but another author tells that the fifth neice, who married Hugh de Montgomery, was named ~~St~~bell.

Planché, in his *The Conqueror and His Companions*, is inclined to be facetious about this matter, and indulges, as in other places, in a little raillery. He says "Next to Charlemagne, the Duchess Gounor, or Gunnora, appears to be the favorite starting point for our Norman genealogists. If there is any inseparable obstacle in the way of hooking their line on to the Emperor of the West, they eagerly hitch up, no matter how, to some loose end of the family of that fortunate fair one, for whose romantic history we are indebted to the pages of Guillaume de Jumièges." But doubtless Planché himself did not have that honor, and is jealous and envious, and we will only smile at his bad humour, particularly as Orderic and William of Jumièges, the historians, who tell us of these things, lived within about a hundred years of this period, and must have known of them. Anyhow, Nicholas de Basqueville married a neice of Gunnora, and we are descended from this neice, and Planché has nothing whatever to do with it.

To an orderly student of history, the absence of dates is

a misfortune and a trial. In regard to the matters which we have been studying, we have few dates, except what we may call associate dates of general history. Duke Richard I, the husband of the Duchess Gunnora, was born in 932, and reigned from 942 to 996, when he died, aged sixty-four. Duke Richard II, their son, reigned from 996 to 1026. William the Conqueror, grandson of the last, was born about 1026 or 1027, and became duke in 1035, upon the death of his father, Duke Robert, and the Battle of Hastings occurred in 1066. And there we have our reference dates. We also find that Gunnora died in 1031 in great old age, having been "grown" about 960, and born about 940 or later; also that her daughter Emma, married King Ethelred II, in 1002. Nicholas de Basqueville married Gunnora's niece doubtless after 1025, and was probably born about 1000 or later. And his father, Baudric, may have been born about 975 or 980 possibly a little later, as we have seen on page 37 that he was living about 1060. These dates are probably correct within a range of twenty-five years, and give us a basis for our history.

But we have not finished with our great aunt, the Duchess Gunnora.

Sir Francis Palgrave, the historian, tells us that from the children of Gunnora and from her neices and nephews "are descended the most illustrious of the Norman nobility." Her son Richard, the oldest child, was Duke Richard II, the 4th Duke of Normandy. Her daughter, Emma—they called her *The Pearl of Normandy*—was celebrated for her great personal beauty, and in 1002 married Ethelred II, Saxon King of England from 978 to 1013, third in descent from Alfred the Great—she being his second wife. By this marriage, she had two sons, Edward and Alfred. The latter was treacherously assassinated in England, and the former became later King of England, as Edward the Confessor, the last so-called Saxon king. After Ethelred's death, she returned to Normandy, where her sons were educated and trained, and by habit and inclination were more Norman than

Saxon. Later she married Canute I, the Danish king of England, by which marriage she had a son, Hardicanute, who succeeded his father as King of England. Then came King Edward the Confessor, and it was through this relationship to Queen Emma and King Edward, that William the Conqueror claimed the throne of England.

So all these were our cousins, you see, and therefore we mention them. But these are not all. There were numerous other cousins through this same connection, and we will mention some of them.

Another great family descended from a niece of Gunnora was the Mortimers, descended from Roger de Mortimer, whose mother was a niece of Gunnora. They were among the most distinguished families of the Conquest and for centuries later. In 1054 Roger de Mortimer is said to have lived in his baronial Castle de Caux in the Pays de Caux, in Normandy, a neighbor of Nicholas de Basqueville, and in this year Duke William, his kinsman, sent him in command of an army to repel an invasion, in which he was successful. On the invasion of England, he contributed sixty vessels to the Duke's fleet, and it seems that both Roger and his son Ralph, or Raoul, participated in the Battle of Hastings.

In the Domesday Book, about 1083, Ralph is said to have possessed one hundred and twenty-three manors, besides hamlets, and the castle of Wigmore, which became the seat of the family. After this the line continued through ten generations, conspicuous and powerful, particularly as Earls of March, to Roger Mortemer, slain in battle in Ireland, whose daughter, Anne Mortemer, married Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, both descended of King Edward III, and ancestors of Edward IV, Richard III, and many other distinguished people.

Another illustrious connection of the Duchess Gunnora was through the marriage of her sister, Woevia, to Turolphe, Lord of Pontandemar, an ancestor of the conspicuous Beaumont or Bellomont family, of which were the Earls of Melant, Leicester, Bedford, Pembroke, Huntingdon, Gloucester, &c. This has been previously referred to.

The Duchess Gonnora survived her oldest son, Richard II, and did not die until 1031, at a very advanced age, as her second son, Robert, was Archbishop of Rouen in 989, and she was a grown woman about 960.

Of this marriage of Nicholas de Basqueville and a daughter of Harfust, brother of the Duchess Gunnora, there were born at least three sons:

1. Martel de Basqueville (called also William Martel, and by another author Geoffrey Martel), who, we learn from *Le Roman de Rou*, was a leader in the Battle of Hastings;

2. Walter de St. Martins, of whom we know little.

We are told, also in *Le Roman de Rou*, line 13,365, that "Sire de St. Martins" was one of the leaders in this battle, and a foot note states that this was "probably Walter de St. Martin, brother of William Martel." Also that many communes bear this name.

3. Baudri de Guitri, or Boquencé, highly esteemed by William the Conqueror, as show in our next chapter.

And there was at least one daughter, Haduidis, as we are told in *Gallia Christiana*, Vol. XI, Appendix, Column 329, E, of which the following is a literal translation:

"I, Haduidis, daughter of Nicholas de Basqueville [filia Nicolai de Baschelvilla], wife of Hugo de Varhan, son of Gripo, give with the approval, advice, and consent of my husband the estate of Weldema to the church and monastery of St. Mary for the welfare of my soul and that of my husband, and those of my friends, the great King William assenting, and in the presence of his barons, viz: Odo, Bishop of Bayonne, Count Robert de Montgomery, Walter Giffard, William de Varennes, Geoffrey Martel, brother [in law] of the said Hugo, Gislebert [Gilbert] Chasvellus, Robert de Neville, and several others." The marginal date is 1035, the year that Duke Robert of Normandy died, and his son William succeeded him.

The writer had an experience in regard to this work in the Congressional Library. Having a reference to it, taken

from another book, which had been left inadvertently in my room in the hotel, I carried only the name of the book to the library. I asked for the work and a little later was invited to go to the book case and examine it there. We found sixteen volumes, each about 16x11 inches and about two inches thick, in double columns, in Latin, and without an index. My time and courage failed me, and I told the attendant that I would not attempt an examination. But that evening, in my notes, I found the particular reference to volumes and pages, and next morning got the proper volume and found the reference. There may have been others, but I did not look for them.

Of the sons of Nicholas de Basqueville, we are told that the first was a leader in the Battle of Hastings; of the second we have some uncertain references, which are not worth relating; and the third, Baudry de Guitri, will be mentioned later.

And now having brought our narrative to this point, we will pause to consider certain features.

Thus we have discovered the origin of the name Baskerville. As we have already stated, we are just at the beginning of the use of surnames. They had not heretofore been in use, but people were beginning, here and there, to assume them. Nicholas, son of Baudric, had no surname, but the family began to assume the name of their fief, as a distinctive appellation, and he became Nicholas de Basqueville, and his son Martel de Basqueville, and although, of course, they had ancestors, they were not distinguished by their names. The fief was known as Bacqueville, or Basqueville, or with other variations, and we are told that the commune in which it was located had the same name. The name of the commune has survived to the present time in the form Bacqueville. We refer to our map for its exact location.

It may be well to add in regard to the family name, that the form used in the Norman French of Wace, is *Basqueville*, in modern French is *Bacqueville*, and in the Latin of the old books we find *Baschelvilla* (Gallia Christiana), Bas-

cherittavilla, (William de Jumièges), Bascrevilla (Leland), Bascherivilla and Bacervilla (Robert of Torigni), and similar forms.

Further analyzing the name, we find that the termination *ville*, which later in French, came to mean a *town* or *city*, was a very widely used termination for Norse names in Normandy. It is said to have been of Teutonic, and not Latin origin, from the Teutonic word *weiler*, which meant *an abode, a single house*, so that its application to an estate is not unsuitable. (See *Words and Places*, by Isaac Taylor). The word *vill* is freely used as a synonym of *fief*. The Basque Provinces lie partly in France and partly in Spain, on both sides of the southeast border of France, with a large population (600,000), and a language of their own. But Normandy is a long distance off, and no connection appears. We shall have to take this local name of Basqueville, in Normandy, as a beginning and be contented.

Again, this Baudric de Bauquencei, or de Basqueville, as he is also called, was the first ancestor in direct male line, to whom we can trace. But through his wife, apparently being a descendant of Duke Richard I, we have a descent here from Rollo. Also the wife of Nicholas de Basqueville, being a cousin of Duke Richard II, and Queen Emma of England, we have here a close relationship to the reigning families of both Normandy and England.

A review of these numerous scraps of history of Baudry de Basqueville and his family, and references to them in the old histories of the period, shows us conclusively that they were prominent and well known people, and the concurrence of so many writers make the statements absolutely authoritative.

We cannot expect to find a Baskerville coat of arms at the time of the Conquest, because coats of arms had not begun to be used at that time. William the Conqueror had a plain shield with no design on it, and we are told that the French knights of the crusaders in Constantinople in 1100 had metal shields, polished but plain. Louis VII, of France,

is said to have used the *fleur-de-lys* first in 1180. Armorial insignia were depicted on shields used in the third crusade in 1189, and it was not until the thirteenth century (after A. D. 1200) that the transmission of arms from father to son was fully recognized. Therefore there was no Baskerville coat of arms before or at the time of the Conquest.

Bearing in mind two thoughts, that to most people the books are, to a great extent, practicably inaccessible, and that we wish to satisfy the thoughtful reader, who wishes to go below the surface, and "see things," we will give other extracts, confirming or enlarging what has preceded. These extracts necessarily anticipate somewhat, as we must present them as they are, but that will be provided for later on.

The repeated statement of facts by different authors will be used, because they sustain each other, and show that the narrative is standard and not fanciful.

From Lower's *Dictionary of Family Names*, in the Virginia State Library, we find "The family of Baskerville is of Noble Norman origin, and came from the parish of Baskerville, now Bacqueville, in the arrondissement of Dieppe, department of Seine—Inferieure, on the English Channel. The head of the family, Martel de Baskerville, was at the Battle of Hastings in 1066, as one of the leaders of the army of William the Conqueror, with whom he had come over."

The last statement is fully confirmed by our next reference.

In Wace's *Roman de Rou*, book second, we find a long account of the Battle of Hastings, and a descriptive list of the Norman warriors who participated in it. In the recital of the Norman "Seigneurs" or noblemen, line 13,651, we find "De Basquevile i fu Martels," i. e., "Martel de Basquevile was there." This is the only mention of him in the text, but it is sufficient to establish his presence, and we know him to be the son of Nicholas de Basquevile, or Bacqueville. But there are several interesting notes in the first edition of 1827, by the learned M. Auguste Le Provost. The first is as follows:



ATTACK BY THE NORMANS ON AN ENGLISH STRONGHOLD, FROM THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

"This illustrious family (De Bacqueville) descended from Nicolas de Bacqueville (one of the six sons of Baudry le Teuton) and a neice of the Duchess Gunnor, great grandmother of the Conqueror. The Martels are found as donées [donee—one who takes an estate in tail or entail], or as witnesses in several charts of the English monastery (Monast. anglic.). In 1143 William Martel, *dapifer* [seneschal], of King Stephen, was made prisoner by the Count of Gloucester at Wilton, and compelled to surrender the Chateau de Shireburn for his ransom. As to the Martels of Normandy, their genealogy is found in the eighth volume of the *Histoire des Gr. Officiers de la Couronne.*" After diligent search I have failed to find a copy of this work or any other reference to it. A second note by the same author is "The nobleman of that name (Martel de Basqueville), who assisted at the conquest, must be Geoffrey Martel, who must not be confounded with the Count of Anjou, his namesake."

From *The Battle Abbey Roll*, by the Duchess of Cleveland, in the Library of Congress, we find "Basqueville (in Wace Basquevile); Martel de Basqueville was at the Battle of Hastings. This was the descendant of Baudry le Teuton, who derived his name from Bascerville or Basqueville, in the Pays de Caux, which continued to be the fief of [the] Martels for two centuries. The continuator [one who continues an unfinished work] of William de Jumièges, enumerating the neices of Gunnora, Countess [sic] of Richard I, of Normandy, mentions one who married Nicholas de Bacheritavilla [sic] (vulgo Basqueville), and was the mother of William Martel and Walter de St. Martins."

From the *Antiquities of Shropshire*, by Rev. R. W. Eyton, in the Library of Congress, a standard work, we find: "Baskerville stands on the Roll of Battle Abbey, a circumstance which merely implies that the fabricator of that Register judged the name to be of Norman origin, and sufficiently important for insertion. Nor were they mistaken in one respect. The continuator of William de Jumièges, enumerating the neices of Gunnora, Countess of Richard I,

of Normandy, mentions one who married Nicholas de Basceritaville (vulgo Bacqueville), and was mother of William de Martel and Walter de St. Martin.

“The locality, whence this Nicholas had his name, is situate in the Pays de Caux, and is often written *Basceville*, or *Basqueville*, forms more nearly corresponding to the English surname. *The place continued as the fief of [the family of] Martel for at least two centuries.*

“Also southwest of Rouen, and in the Forest of Roumare, was a place variously written *Baskierville*, or *Boscher-ville*, which gave name to the great Abbey of St. Georges there founded.

“From one or each of these places there came to England a family, whose branches were already in several counties at the period, when we first have authentic record of such matters. At the beginning of the thirteenth century there were *Baskervilles* in Herefordshire, Northamptonshire, and Shropshire, in Warwickshire, Norfolk, Buckinghamshire, Wiltshire, and possibly in other counties.” And then he continues a discussion of the Baskervilles in the English Counties, which we will take up again later.

From Holinshed's *Chronicles*, an old English classic, we find only that the name Baskerville appears on “The Roll of Battell Abbeie” in the form “Baskeruille.”

William Camden published his *Brittania* in 1586 in England, he being “an eminent antiquarian and one of the best historians of his age.” In his description of Herefordshire, Vol. III, p. 67, Va. State Library, he speaks of “Erdsley, where long lived the famous and antient family of Baskerville, formerly productive of so many famous men and knights, who derive themselves from a neice of Gunnora, the famous Norman heroine (see Gemiticensis [William of Jumièges] book the last), and [the Baskervilles] formerly flourished in this county and the neighbouring one of Salop [Shropshire], and held, to mention it by the way, the hamlet of Lanton in chief of the honour of Montgomery by the service of giving the king one *barbolt*, as often as he comes into these parts to

hunt in Cornedon Chace. (Trin. Hilaria, 20 Edwd. III).” Also we find in the same book, Vol. III, p. 92, in the description of Radnorshire: “The Mortimers, descended from a niece of Genora [sic], wife to Richard I, Duke of Normandy, were the first Normans that conquered part of this county for themselves after defeating Edric Weald, a Saxon. (G[uillaume] Gemit. lib. ult. c. 16).”

The office of *dapifer*, or *senechal*, or *seneschal*, in the Norman court and later in the Norman-English court seems to be misunderstood, even by some of the historians. The translation into *butler* is absolutely incorrect, and *steward* is more nearly correct, but not in the modern usage of that word. From the Encyclopaedia Britannica, xxi, 35, 9th edition, we find that in the early period “the sovereign’s domestics were his officers of state, and the leading dignitaries of the palace were the principal administrators of the kingdom, and the lord high steward is the first dignitary of the palace.” The *steward*, or *lord steward*, or *seneschal*, or *dapifer* in the French, occupied politically the highest office of the state below the sovereign, which was held only by noblemen of high rank and in great favour with the sovereign. And so when we are told later that William Martel was *dapifer* of King Stephen, this shows that he was high in rank and in the royal favour.

For instance, William Fitz Osberne was “*Dapifer Normannorum*,” or High Steward of Normandy in 1070 (Ormerod’s *Cheshire*, I, 9). And of him Planché (I. 172) says “Of the great names at the head of this chapter, that of William Fitz Osberne claims precedence as the personal friend of the Conqueror, and the chief officer of his household.” Any intimation that the *Dapifer* was a menial officer shows absolute ignorance of the history of this period.

And now we take up again from p. 57, the family of Nicholas de Bacqueville and his wife, the neice of the Duchess Gunnora. We know very little about them.

In Eyton’s *Antiquities of Shropshire* we are told that there were born to them two sons, “William de Martel, and

Walter de St. Martin," and we know from other sources that there were daughters. In *Gallia Christiana*, as previously stated, we are told that one of them, "Haduidis, daughter of Nicholas of Baschelvilla," was the wife of Hugo de Varhan, son of Gripo, and that they were people of means and of noble rank, as they made a large donation to the church, with Walter Giffard, and other noblemen as witnesses.

And now comes some confusion, and we can not definitely and personally trace the line. Wace tells us "Martel de Basquevile was among the leaders at the Battle of Hastings, and M. Prevost, the annotator, tells us this was "Geoffrey Martel de Basqueville," not to be confused with Geoffrey Martel, Count of Augon, also one of the leaders there, and that he was descended from Nicholas de Basqueville.

Camden says: "Martel de Baskerville, the head of the family, was at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 as one of the leaders." The Duchess of Cleveland tells us that he was a descendant of Nicholas de Basqueville, which is in accord with the statement of the older writers. This seems to show the Martel de Basqueville at the battle was Geoffrey Martel, son of William Martel, son of Nicholas de Basquevile; or Prevost may be mistaken, and it may have been William, son of Nicholas, who was present. It sometimes occurs, as we all know, particularly in the older writers, and that generations are passed over, and ignored, and son, or nephew, is used for grandson or great nephew, or for more remote descendants. This usage in the genealogies of the Old Testament in our Bible is a conspicuous example. And so it is possible that one or more generations may have intervened, even where the term *son*, or *nephew*, or *neice* is used.

Following, for the sake of greater clearness, my plan of summarizing, even with the risk of being criticised for too much repetition, we thus find references to the Baskervilles in the following authorities:

The work of William of Jumièges, which is a little earlier apparently than that of Orderic, contains a great deal of personal history, including that of the Duchess Gunnora, as we have mentioned, in which he states that one of her neices married *Nicholas de Bacqueville*, and that seems to be the only mention of the Baskervilles in the book. The author died about 1090, but the history was continued to 1171 by "continuator."

Next Orderic Vitalis, who is our chief original authority, gives many references and much history of the Baskervilles, as has been shown. And this seems natural, as his residence, the Abbey of St. Evroul-en-Ouche, was situated within the fief of Boquencey, held by the family, and very near that of Basqueville, from which the name is derived, and doubtless he was personally acquainted with the contemporary members of the family. His contributions to our history have been given.

Next we have a short reference in an old chronicle or collection of writings called *Gallia Christiana*, "Works and studies of the Monks of the Congregation of St. Maurus, of the Order of St. Benedict," printed in Paris in 1759, in sixteen volumes, in Latin, the manuscript then being very old, which gives the name of a daughter of Nicholas de Basqueville, as mentioned previously.

From the *Chronicles* of Robert de Torigni, we get one item, that of the destruction of the Castle de Bacqueville in Normandy during the war of 1159.

From William of Malmesbury, in England, we learn that William Martel was seneschal of King Stephen in 1143.

And last, but not the least, of the writers of the twelfth century, we have Master Wace. In his *Roman de Rou*, as has been stated, we are told that a De Basqueville was a leader in the Norman army at the Battle of Hastings, and we also get valuable knowledge from the notes in the first edition of this work, published in 1827.

The later English specialists, whom we have quoted, doubtless derived their information in regard to the Basker-

villes from the writers just mentioned, but occasionally they relate additional facts, which probably indicates that there are other early authorities in regard to the De Basquevilles, which have escaped the writer's notice, and which he has failed to find. First of these specialists we mention John Leland (1500-1552), chaplain to Henry VIII, in whose *De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea*, in Latin, printed in 1715, we are told about the Duchess Gunnora, and her neices, and that one of them married Nicholas de Basqueville.

Then again, in William Camden's *Brittania*, 1586, in his Herefordshire, we find a description of the Baskervilles of Eardisly, and their descent.

Again in the *Chronicles* of Raphael Hollinshed, who died in 1580, we find a reference to the Baskervilles, and their name on the Battle Abbey Roll.

And enumerating them more rapidly, we name

The Battle Abbey Roll, by the Duchess of Cleveland;

Antiquities of Shropshire, Rev. R. W. Eyton;

The Conqueror and His Companions, J. R. Planché;

Dictionary of Family Names, Lower.

In all of this long line of books, as we have shown, we find statements of the history of the De Basquevilles in Normandy, and we may say that no line of remote history is more strongly corroborated, or more definitely sustained.

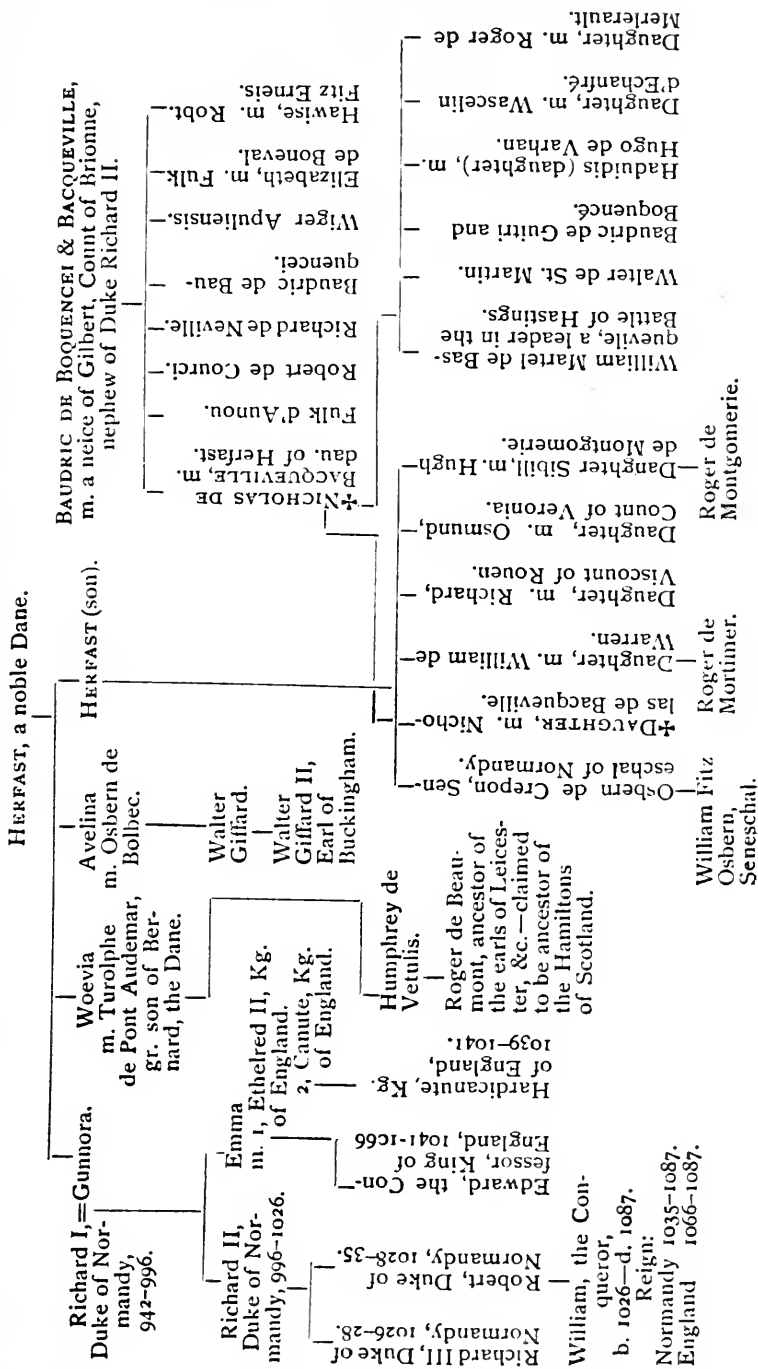
And now, gathering together the scattered threads of our narrative, and some outside information, we construct our chart, which follows, showing the position and descent of the De Bacquevilles, or Basquevilles, in this great Norman family connection. They could not have had more distinguished associations, as most of the names represent conspicuous and illustrious families, well known in Norman-English history of this period and later. The Giffards, the Beaumonts, the Courcys, the Nevilles, the Warrens, the Mortimers, the Montgomeries, Osbern de Crepon and his family, and others are among the most prominent names in early English history. I have not particularly sought these conditions, but I find them so, and so record them.

The chart is constructed from a great many detached statements, found here and there, and is probably as authentic and accurate as is possible from our sources of information of this very remote period.

The descent of the wife of Baudric de Boquencei is doubtful. As stated, Orderic tells us that "Gislebert, or Gilbert, nephew of Richard, Duke of Normandy [Richard II] gave his niece in marriage to Baldric." And in another place we are told that this Gilbert, Count or Earl de Brionne, was a grandson of Duke Richard I. From this it looks as if Baldric's wife was a granddaughter of Duke Richard I, but it is not explicitly stated so, and it is not claimed in the chart. But the association and connection with the ducal family through the wife of Nicholas de Bacqueville, a niece of the Duchess Gunnora, is stated again and again in the histories, and may be accepted as a trustworthy historical fact.



DESCENT FROM BAUDRIC DE BOUENCEI & BACQUEVILLE.



This brings the Baskerville family into England in the person of "Martel de Basquevile," as Wace called him, one of the leaders in the Battle of Hastings. He may have been named Geoffrey, or possibly William Martel, that is not a material factor. And there may have been others of the family de Basqueville, brothers or cousins, who came into England with the Normans. But there seems to be no reasonable doubt that in this history we have a true account of the origin of the Baskerville family of England. The concurrent testimony of the authors, whom we have mentioned, and of others, whom we have not seen, seem to prove this beyond a doubt.

Besides the *feif*, or *vill*, or *estate* of *Basqueville*, or *Bacqueville, en Caux*, there are two other places in Normandy more or less connected with the Baskervilles, of which we have attractive descriptions, and which have interested the writer, viz: the old church of St. Georges de Boscherville, and the town of Dives-sur-Mer.

THE ABBEY OF ST. GEORGE DE BOSCHERVILLE.

The present old church of St. George de Boscherville is a surviving remnant of the ancient abbey of that name, and the name is evidently the same as that of the old estate of the Baskerville family. As we have seen in the extract from Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, he too associated it with our people, and there must have been some connection with the family. As a surviving relic, antedating the Conquest, it is interesting. Very possibly it was first founded by the Baskervilles. Its location is on the Seine river, eighteen or twenty miles south of Bacqueville.

In the Virginia State Library we find in an old guide book, "Handbook, France, 1858, John Murray," page 53, "Route 12. Rouen to Havre and Honfleur. The Seine.

"St. George de Boscherville.

"This famous abbey stands at some distance from the Seine, near the Havre road, and is only just visible from the river. The Seine makes a bend 18 m. long between Rouen and this point, and in a direct line they are not more than 10 m. apart."

Page 56—"Route 13. Route to Havre, lower road. On the left is the chateau of Cantelen, * * * and about 2 m. beyond it a road turning off to the left leads to the Abbey of St. George de Boscherville, whose church is one of the most ancient and unaltered monuments in Normandy. It was founded by Raoul de Tancarville, Chamberlain of the Conqueror, previous to the Conquest, and consecrated in the founder's presence. From the precision with which its age is fixed it has been termed 'a land mark of Norman architecture.' As usual, it was destroyed at the Revolution, but the church was preserved for the use of the parish. It has the usual characteristics, vast proportions, simplicity and austere grandeur. Its W. end has a round door, ornamented with five mouldings and two side towers, in whose upper story the pointed arch of a very early date appears. This may have been the part of the church last finished. The vaulting

of the nave and transepts is also pointed, and all the rest in Norman, and the arches are carried round the ends of the transepts, forming two lofts or tribunes supported on a column, and there is an apse at the E. end of each, as in Winchester (England) Cathedral, the older part of which is very like this church. The chapter house adjoining is of later date, 1157, and of mixed architecture, both round and pointed arches occurring in it. The capitals of its columns, sculptured with subjects in relief, such as the Passage of the Jordan, and the Sacrifice of Isaac, merit notice. Returning to the high road you descend to the borders of the Seine, on which is situated the village and post office."

From *Through Normandy*, McQuoid, in the Va. State Library, p. 252, we get the following:

"St. Georges Bosherville seemed dull after Jumièges (Abbey of), but it is a very ancient and perfect building. The church is now the parish church of the village. It was founded in the eleventh century by Raoul de Tancarville, and was once a large monastery. The portion that remains is singularly perfect. It is specially interesting to the architect or archaeologist as a land mark of Norman building, for the date of its foundation is certain, and it has been wonderfully well preserved. The church is entire and the chapter house is perfect; there were also some remains of a cloister; the color of the stone is remarkably pure. The building is well placed, and the view from it is lovely; but the style is very cold and severe; it should certainly, if possible, be visited before Jumièges (as) it offers too trying a contrast afterwards in the way of picturesqueness."

An account of Raoul de Tancarville, and a reference to this church may be found in Planché's "*The Conqueror and His Companions*," II, 149. From this statement we find that the abbey was not founded, *only "rebuilt,"* by Raoul de Tankerville, and had been endowed by William before its rebuilding. It is also here stated that "Ralph (or Raoul) also had the church redecored," indicating that it was rather a repairing than a rebuilding. Possibly, or rather probably,

judging from the name, the church had been built by the Baskervilles, and used by them.

In Orderic Vitalis, Vol. I, p. 446, foot note, we find a reference to "St. George de Boucherville, an abbey two leagues from Rouen, which was affiliated to St. Evroult."

In the same neighborhood are found also the ruins of the famous abbey of Jumièges, said to have been founded in A. D. 664. Here dwelt William of Jumièges, the monk historian of whom we have spoken.

We find the name *Boucher ville* early in Canada. In Parkman's *Old Regime in Canada*, p. 302, it is stated that among the "seignories" established on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence river, just above Montreal, about 1672, was one called *Boucher^ville*, and this name is still found there.

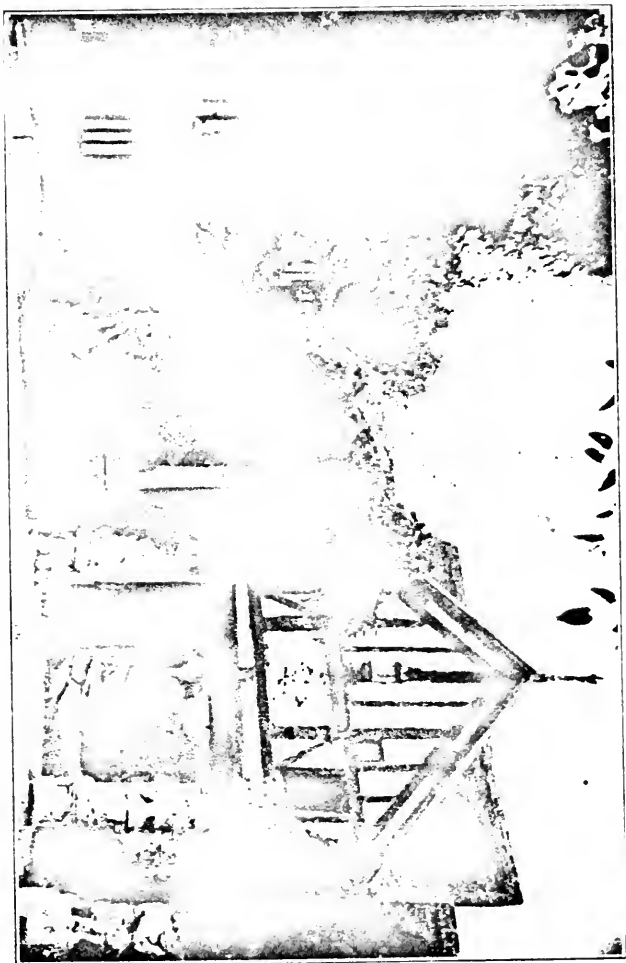
THE TOWN OF DIVES AND THE OLD INN.

The old inn at Dives, on the walls of which are recorded the names and coats of arms of the leaders of William the Conqueror's invading army, including those of Baskerville, has excited a good deal of interest. We present descriptions of the place, and of the inn, and a picture of it.

From the new Encyclopaedia Britannica of 1913, we find "Dives-Sur-Mer is a small seaport and seaside resort of north-western France, on the coast of the department of Calvados, on the Dives River, fifteen miles N. E. of Caen by road, of which the population in 1906 was 3,286. It is celebrated as the harbor, whence William the Conqueror sailed to England in 1066. In the porch of its church (14th and 15th centuries) a table records the names of some of his companions. The town has a picturesque inn, adapted from a building dating partly from the 16th century, and market buildings dating from the 14th to the 16th centuries."

From "*Among French Inns*," by Chas. Gibson, we get:

"The Hôtellerie de Guillaume le Conquerant is one of the most interesting and celebrated inns in France. Situated



HOSTELLERIE DE GUILLAUME LE CONQUERANT, DIVERS.
From *Among French Inns*.

in the little village of Dives near the seacoast, in Calvados, it looks out over the barren expanse of land reclaimed from the channel, where William, Duke of Normandy, set forth for the conquest of England.

"The ancient harbour at the mouth of the Dives has been filled up with sand, and a pillar marks the spot where the Conqueror is supposed to have set sail. The village, once an important place on the coast, contains some interesting carved houses, and a church, upon the walls of which are inscribed the names of the knights, who accompanied William to England. It is, therefore, an historic and almost sacred spot, this little Dives, with its famous inn, and one to which the pilgrim may well repair in the warm airs of summer with pleasure and advantage.

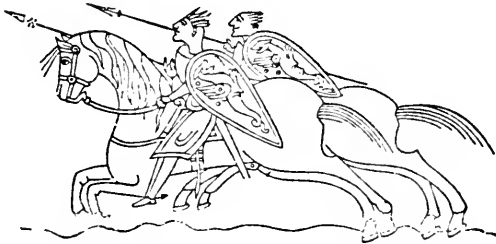
"The hotel itself is charmingly picturesque, a wood and plaster construction of the Norman type, built around a court with rambling rooms and exterior staircases. The beams are blackened with age, and carved in designs of the sixteenth century, and the corners of the court are softened by climbing roses, wistaria, and other vines. They advance toward the quaint balconies, running around the second story, and dress them with a floral decoration at once picturesque and charming to behold.

"This is, indeed, the ideal French inn, one so well known and appreciated that its fame has gone over all the world, and pictures of it in water colour may be found in England and in far away America today, adorning drawing rooms and reminding us of days spent beneath its hospitable roof. It possesses an atmosphere that is all its own, and known to those who have, at one time or another, tested its hospitality or its entertainment."

It will be remembered that the names and coats of arms of the leaders of William's army are painted upon the walls of the "Galerie des Compagnons" or banquet hall of this inn, as stated in the *Baskerville Genealogy*, where pictures of the interior, showing the coat of arms of the Baskervilles, may

be seen. Our picture of the old inn is taken from *Among French Inns*, already quoted.

And now we come to our next period, *The Early English Baskervilles*, which will be taken up in the next chapter.



NORMAN SCOUTS, FROM THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

CHAPTER IV

ADDITIONAL NOTES OF THE
EARLY ENGLISH BAS-
KERVILLES

CHAPTER IV

THE EARLY ENGLISH BASKERVILLES

This chapter is designed to treat of the Baskervilles in England, prior to the settlement at Old Withington, Cheshire, in 1266, thus extending over a period of two hundred years. The history of the family, after the establishment at Old Withington, at that date, as shown very briefly in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire* and Earwaker's *History of East Cheshire*, has been treated in my *Baskerville Genealogy*, and I have found nothing to add to it.

In the records of these two hundred years we find numerous references to the Baskervilles, as they were sufficiently prominent to be mentioned in most of the general personal histories. But these references do not enable us to construct a continuous history. They refer either to isolated persons, or to branches of the family other than our own, and we must be contented with some general statements during this period.

In England, for more than a century after the Conquest, we have great difficulties as to personal history, because the public records with personal references are very meagre compared with those of later periods. But with the accession of Richard Coeur-de-Lion, in 1189, began the recording of the *Rolls of the Curia Regis* or *Court of the King's Bench*, and in 1199 that of the *Rolls of Chancery*, with the result that thereafter with sufficient labor and perseverance, the history of most families of any prominence may be traced. Moreover, exhaustive histories of many of the English counties have been issued, including histories of the families, by competent writers, with ability for historical and genealogical research. And while copies of them are usually found only in the larger public libraries, yet in this way they are access-

ible, and supply much of the desired information. Such are Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, Earwaker's *History of East Cheshire*, Eyton's *History of Shropshire*, Hutchin's *History of Dorsetshire*, Morant's *History of Essex*, and other elaborate works of this kind, most of which may doubtless be found in the Library of Congress, in Washington.

And yet, notwithstanding these sources of information, which the writer has attempted carefully to examine, he has not succeeded in definitely tracing our Baskerville line back of Sir John de Baskervyle, of Old Withington, Cheshire, in 1266, as recorded in our *Baskerville Genealogy*. But there can be no doubt of the identity of our branch with the family, of which we have found some records for at least four hundred years earlier.

Taking up again our extracts from the old historians, we continue those from Orderic.

In Book VII, Chapter XIV, we find a "Discourse of King William, the Conqueror, on his death bed, in 1087, in which he capitulates the principal events of his life." Whether he actually made this statement or not, we may rely upon the historical facts recorded therein as true, within the knowledge of Orderic. In it we find the following statement: "Further, as I have declared the forfeiture of all the lands of Baudri, son of Nicholas, as a punishment for his folly in quitting my service and going to Spain without my licence, I now restore him to his domains for the love of God. I do not think that a braver knight exists, but he is prodigal and inconstant, and loves to wander in foreign countries." The editor has added the following foot note: "Baudri de Guitri. This offense must have been very recent, as we have seen Baudri in 1085 [two years before], fighting bravely in William's service in Maine. This lord held a fief at Bocquencé, under the abbey of St. Evroul, and must have been personally known to our author, who makes frequent and honourable mention of him." This refers to the following statement in chapter IX: "In the month of January [1085] William de Warrene, Baudri de Guitri, son

of Nicholas, and Gilbert de Laigle, who sought to avenge the death of his brother Richer, made a desperate assault on the garrison of Ste. Suzanne with a strong band of Normans, but they gained nothing but the steel in their wounds." This was in A. D. 1085, and Baudri de Guitri was evidently the grandson of our first Baudri de Bauquencei, son of Nicholas de Basqueville, and brother of Martel de Basqueville, a leader in the Battle of Hastings, and we see from the reference, in what high esteem he was held by William the Conqueror, who in a fit of bad temper had punished him.

Again Planché in *The Conqueror and His Companions* mentions "Martel de Bacqueville, the son of Nicholas de Bacqueville-en-Caux, the eldest of Baldric's children, which said Martel is also included by Wace in his catalogue of the Companions of the Conqueror. A descendant of this Martel was Dapifer to King Stephen in 1143, also named Martel. We are told by Orderic that the six sons of Baldric, the German, distinguished themselves by their great valour under Duke William, from whom they received riches and honours, and left to their heirs vast possessions in Normandy."

The statement that William Martel, a descendant of this Martel de Basqueville, was Dapifer to King Stephen in 1143 is also made in *De Gestis Regum*, by William of Malmesbury, a monk of the abbey of that name, in England, a contemporary of Orderic. An English translation of this book is in the Virginia State Library, and a careful examination of it shows only this reference to the Baskervilles.

Taking up again the extract from Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, from page 62, we quote: "At the beginning of the thirteenth century there were Baskervilles in Herefordshire, Northamptonshire, and Shropshire, in Warwickshire, Norfolk, Buckinghamshire, Wiltshire, and possibly in other counties. No reasonable ground has yet occurred to my notice for further associating any two of these branches, except that the Shropshire and Northamptonshire branch was identical, and also had lands in Herefordshire. Yet, these are not to be confounded with the *Baskervilles of Eardisley*, in

Herefordshire, however difficult it may be always to preserve the distinction. I have, indeed, a printed pedigree before me, which professes to derive these houses from a common origin; but the details on each side are so purely imaginative, that I can not regard the result as a truth, at least not on this evidence. Their respective tenures in Herefordshire were at Bradwardine and Eardisley, places not four miles asunder; not only was their surname identical, but the Christian names adopted by either house were generally similar; perhaps also each of them held, somewhere and at some time, under the same feudal superior, Lacy of Ewyas. Their consanguinity is therefore most probable, but any attempt to exhibit such genealogical relation circumstantially, as it must arise in fiction, so it must end in incredulity. The two families were indeed distinct from the earliest period, at which we find records bearing on such matters.

"In 1165, when Robert de Baskervill (whom I take to have been of Eardisley), was holding five knight's fees of Hugh de Lacy in Herefordshire, Radulph de Baskerville [sic] is entered as holding one fee under Adam de Port in the same county. Each tenure was of old feoffment, that is, each of the parties had held or inherited his lands from a period antecedent to the death of Henry I [1135].

"Ralph was, I believe, progenitor of the Shropshire family, and to him and his successors I must confine myself. His tenure under De Port in Herefordshire was probably at Bradwardine, and was represented by a tenure of his descendants under Braose (who subsequently enjoyed De Port's Barony)."

He continues a history of the Shropshire Baskervilles, of which I have made a copy, but a careful examination fails to show us any mention or indication of any connection with our branch of the family, the Cheshire Baskervilles. It shows only a succession of court records of no particular value for our purposes, and towards the end of the fourteenth century, about 1380, the family seems to have died out, without farther male heirs. This account includes also a large chart of the Baskervilles of Bradwardine, Here-

fordshire, and of Pickthorne, Newton, Northwood, and Norton, Shropshire, but we could find nothing in it which could give us any clue to the Baskervyles of Cheshire. The nearest approach to this is the occurrence of a John de Baskerville in Shropshire, evidently a cadet of this branch, of whom there were court records in February, 1262, and in the Easter term of 1271. It seems possible that he may have been the Sir John de Baskervyle, who acquired Old Withington, Cheshire, in 1266, but we have nothing whatever to show it.

This branch was called "The Baskervilles of Pickthorne and Bradwardine."

Thus we see that in the thirteenth century there were families of Baskervilles in the eight counties mentioned, all doubtless descended from the Norman family, which has been described. And we have histories of some of the families, viz: the one of Eardisley in Herefordshire in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, as mentioned in our *Baskerville Genealogy*; the one in Shropshire in Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, and the one in Cheshire in Ormerod's *Cheshire* and Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, as stated in our *Baskerville Genealogy*. Beside these we have found casual mention of the family in many places, as it has been widely and well connected, and we find records of many marriages of its sons and daughters in the histories of other families. Possibly later we may find other county histories or other works, which may give us more information.

The Baskervilles of Eardisley, in Herefordshire, seem to have received the most general notice, and as stated in our *Baskerville Genealogy*, have a lineage given in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and probably other similar books, but we can make no definite connection with them.

Of their later history the Duchess of Cleveland, in her *Battle Abbey Roll*, states: "The Eardisley Castle family were very conspicuous, and Sir John de Baskerville, while yet a boy, followed King Henry to the Battle of Agincourt (1415). In the civil war the family had begun to decline. Their castle

was burned, and in 1670 the representative of the family was living in poverty. At the death of Benhail Baskerville, in 1684, the family became extinct in the male line, and the property was sold.

"The Pickthorn [Shropshire] Baskervilles, described in Eyton's *Salop*, ended in John de Baskerville, who died in infancy in 1383, and Pickthorn passed to his aunt, Margaret Foulhurst. The Baskervilles of Newton ended with an heiress in 1325. Only the Cheshire direct branch was left.

"Eardisley had come into the family apparently long before 1251; certainly Ralph de Baskerville held lands under Adam de Port *de veteri feoffamento*, i. e., by inheritance, from the reign of Henry I [1100-1135], and on the murder of Ralph Baskerville in Northampton, about 1194, his son Thomas succeeded him at Pickthorn, the Shropshire estate, and another son at Eardisley, in Herefordshire.

"The principal house was that at Eardisley.

"Sir Thomas Baskerville, who died in 1597 commanding Queen Elizabeth's troops in Picardy, was a descendant of this house.

"One single branch is all that is now left of this once far spreading family (the Baskervilles of Wooley and those of Clyrow derive through females), and this only survives under a changed name.

"Its connection with the parent stock is not traced, and would have to be sought for in remote antiquity, as it has been seated in Cheshire for upward of 600 years."

We know that this branch, with their name changed to Glegg in 1912 still owned the ancestral estate and seat of Old Withington. Possibly in the changes, which must be effected by the terrible war now raging in Europe (1916) this estate, now held since 1266, may pass from the family, but it would be an event to be deplored.

A correspondent from New York City in a letter of February 13th, 1913, stated: "I met some of the Glegg Baskervilles at Short Hill, New Jersey, in 1911, and found them very charming people. They were in this country on a short

visit, and seemed quite fully informed about the Virginia branch of the family."

In Burke's *General Armory*, London, 1851, in the Virginia State Library, we find a very favorable record of the Baskerville family, of which we give a part, viz:

"Baskerville (Eardisley Castle, Co. Hereford), the name of whose patriarch appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey, was for a long series of generations one of the most eminent families in England. The heiress of the chief line, Eleanor Baskerville, married John Talbot, of Grafton, esqr., and was mother of John, 16th Earl of Shrewsbury. Several junior branches established themselves in various counties, and in all sustained the honour of the name: the Baskervilles, Lords of Lawton and Pickthorn, Co. Salop; the Baskervilles of Netherwood, of Goodvest, and of Aberdeen and Lamedr. The representation of this distinguished race now rests in Peter Rickards-Mynors, of Treago, Co. Hereford, Esqr., and his brother, Thomas Baskerville-Mynors-Baskerville, of Clyro Court, Co. Radnor, Esqr., M. P. for Herefordshire."

There are numerous other references to the Baskervilles scattered through the family histories of England in the early period, which I have not recorded here. Of many of them I have the books, or extracts, but they would only confuse and weary the reader, as they throw no light upon our family history. Many of the daughters of the family have married into other conspicuous families, and doubtless some of them might be traced, but we have not done so. Possibly this may be done later. But the fact remains and is very evident, that the family has always been prominent, but that it has declined very much in this respect during the last few centuries; and that at present in England the representatives bearing the name, whose pedigrees are recorded in the standard books, have assumed it, being descended only through female lines; and that the only direct representatives, those of the Cheshire family, still retaining the old ancestral estate of Old Withington, or a part of it, changed the name in 1758, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, and are now called Baskervyle-Glegg.

There are other people in England, who bear the name *Baskerville*, but apparently, they are not of sufficient prominence to have their names in the standard books of family pedigrees. These are doubtless descendants of younger sons, who, on account of the prevalence of the law of *primogeniture* in England, are apt to become obscure. And, farther, we seem to be justified in our conclusion, that apparently the descendants of John Baskervyle, the emigrant to Virginia about 1662, are the only recorded descendants of the male line, who now bear the name. In this statement, no discourtesy or disrespect is intended to other people, who bear the name. It is intended only to claim that our pedigree is duly recorded and is unchallenged, and that if the others have such a lineage, or lineages, as far as the writer can find, they have not been put on record. This is said to be true also of the Bollings, of whom the only surviving descendants bearing the name are in America, as stated on page 138 of my *Baskerville Genealogy*.

This does not take into account generally the families and descendants of the younger sons, who, except in peculiar cases, seem in the records to be entirely ignored and left out. Doubtless in many cases they have declined in social position and merged into the lower classes. I recall that in 1900 in a street of Bristol, England, I saw a horse drawn truck bearing the sign "John Baskerville, Carter," and also that in a conversation with an unknown gentleman in a railway carriage in Devonshire in the same year, in reply to a question, if he knew the name Baskerville in England, he replied, with a smile, that he knew of farmers (plain laboring men) of Devon, of that name. This was before I had begun my study of the family history, and having little knowledge of it, I did not pursue the subject farther. There are doubtless exceptions to these conditions, and families of cultivation and refinement bearing the name, of whom we have no record and do not know. If, perchance, any one shall read this, who knows to the contrary, or more of the subject, the writer will be pleased to have a communication from him.



It seems to be a well authenticated fact that many peasant farmers of England have reliable pedigrees of descent from noble families, some of them going back to the time of the Conquest.

Referring to pages 22. and following, of the *Genealogy of the Baskerville Family*, we present in the frontispiece a picture of Old Withington Hall, the ancestral home of the family since A. D. 1266. It is taken from Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, and represents, we are told, the building as reconstructed in 1819. Referring to Appendix G, page 201, of the *Baskerville Genealogy*, we find, as of 1912; "That portion of Old Withington Hall, which was rebuilt in 1819 is still standing and in an excellent state of preservation, being what is termed in this country (England) of the Georgian style of architecture. A portion of the older structure, built prior to 1819, is still in existence at the rear of the Hall, and is occupied partly by the servants and partly by the stables, coach-houses, and other outbuildings.

"The Hall is beautifully situated and the grounds immediately surrounding it are tastefully laid out and well kept. The park is finely wooded, and well preserved for game, and the whole estate is in a highly cultivated and first class condition."

We also present a map of Cheshire from the same book, which shows the relative location of *Old Withington Hall*, and of the estates of the families of some of the grandmothers. The Hall, marked *Withington Hall*, will be found on the eastern side of Macclesfield Hundred, near the junction of Macclesfield, Northwich, and Bucklow Hundreds.

About five miles a little east of north from the Hall will be found *Mobberly* or *Modburlegh*, in Bucklow Hundred, the seat of the branch of the Bostoke family, of which Agnes Bostoke, wife of Randle⁷ Baskerville, of Old Withington, of record in 1477 and 1480, was a member. This very prominent family, descended from Alfred the Great, is described on pages 32 and 185, and following, of the *Baskerville Genealogy*.

Still nearer Old Withington Hall, about two and a half miles N. E., we find Peover, the seat of the Mainwarings, of whom Agnes Mainwaring married William⁹ Baskyrville, of Old Withington, of record in 1482. She is said, after his death, to have married about 1509 Thomas Bulkeley, of Dichefield, and Bostoke, gent. (Orm. Ch. III, 269). Some history of the Mainwarings is given in the *Baskerville Genealogy*, pages 33 and 189, and following.

About four miles S. E. of Old Withington Hall, in North-wich Hundred, we find *Hermitage*, which was the seat of the Winningtons, of whom Emma Winnington married William¹¹ Baskerville, living in 1517 and 1578. Of this family some history is given in the *Baskerville Genealogy*, pages 34 and 191, and following.

The next grandmother, Margery Kinsey, of Blackden and Goosetrey, married Thomas¹³ Baskervyle, and her ancestral home was about half way between Old Withington and Hermitage. Goosetrey is shown on the map, but not Blackden. But from another map we find that Blackden is immediately contiguous to Old Withington on the south east, in the direction of Goosetrey.

The four family seats are in the immediate neighborhood of Old Withington Hall, and we all know how effective propinquity frequently is under such circumstances.

The next and last English grandmother, Magdaline Hope, was also of Cheshire, but her family seat was much farther off. It will be remembered that she was the daughter of George Hope, of Queens Hope, Co. Flint, and of Dodleston, Co. Chest (Cheshire), Esqr. She married John¹⁴ Baskervyle, the last English grandfather, and was mother of John¹⁵ Baskervyle, the Emigrant. Her father died in 1653, and she in 1669. One of their family seats, Dodleston, will be found in the extreme eastern corner of Cheshire, in Broxton Hundred, near the boundary of Flintshire, in which Queens Hope, their other family seat, was located.

There may be found on the map, also, other places of family interest, as Goosetrey, about two miles S. E., and

Chelford, about two miles N. W. from Old Withington, where there were chapels associated with the family. References to these places may be found on page 22, and following, of the *Baskerville Genealogy*.

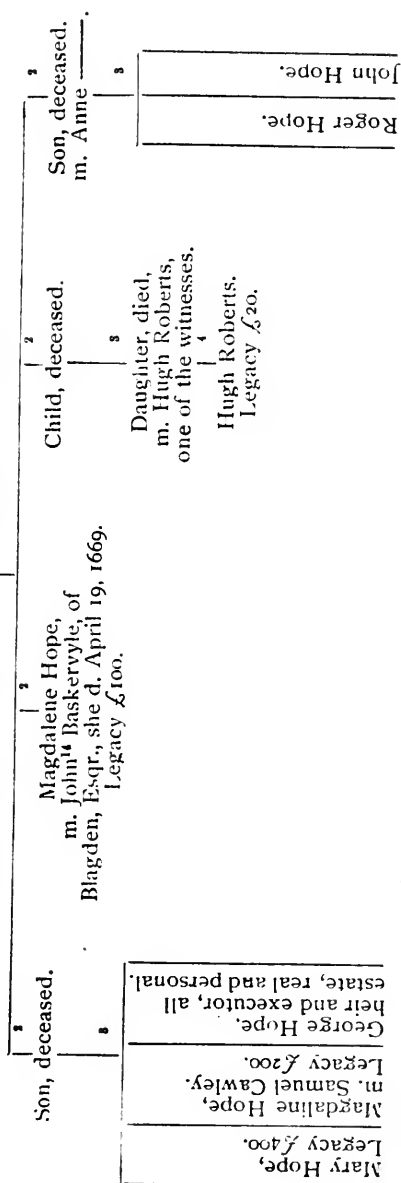
As the type of the names is small, the use of a good magnifying reading glass will greatly facilitate the use of the map.

I have also another map of Old Withington, procured from England, a "heliozincograph" of 12x18 inches, on a scale of six inches to the mile, being a section of the official county topographical survey, showing the location of Withington Hall, the park, trees, woods, roads, elevations, neighboring settlements and other similar features of the section, as of 1907. This shows that the L. & N. W. Rwy. (London & North Western Railway (?)) passes about half a mile from the Hall.

OUR LAST ENGLISH GRANDMOTHER, the wife of John¹⁴ Baskervyle, of Old Withington, Esqr., born February 25th, 1599, died February 16th, 1662, daughter of "George Hope, of Queen's Hope, Co. Flint and of Doddleston, Co. Chester, Esq."

The Hope family has, for many centuries, been conspicuous in England and Scotland. I have been unable to trace the lineage, but have procured from England, from Somerset House, a copy of George Hope's will, dated, January 4th, 1653, and probated March 15th, 1654, by his grandson, George Hope, heir and executor. A careful analysis gives the following chart of his family:

George Hope of Dodleston, Co. Chester, Esqr., d. March, 1654.



Later an abstract of this will has appeared in the *Virginia Historical Magazine* for October, 1916, page 386.

The writer regrets his inability to present more information as to the history of our forefathers in Cheshire. Most probably Ormerod and Earwaker used all available material in their sketches of them, and the present disturbed condition of England makes it difficult to make any farther inquiries.

There are, however, some features of English history connected with periods of importance in our family history, which it is interesting briefly to notice.

We trace back definitely and continuously to A. D. 1266, when Sir John de Baskervyle acquired the ownership of a moiety of the Old Withington estate from Robert de Camville. This was a very important period in English history.

After the Battle of Hastings in 1066 England was subject to the three Norman kings, William I, William II, and Henry I, who were absolute foreigners, and ruled as conquerors. Then followed Stephen of Blois, another foreigner, a Frenchman, and after him the long line of Plantagenet, or Angerin kings, beginning with Henry of Anjou, another Frenchman who became Henry II. He, and his two sons, Kings Richard I and John, who, although born in England, were educated abroad, were also foreigners. And then came his grandson, Henry III, a weak, vacillating, incapable man, whose long reign of fifty-six years, from 1216 to 1272, was a time of calamity to the nation, during which was waged the "Baron's War," really begun during the reign of John, when he was forced to sign *Magna Charter*. Affairs were in a very bad condition until towards the end of his reign, when there came upon the political arena a man who was destined to inaugurate a new era, and that was Edward, the Crown Prince, first called "Prince of Wales," later King Edward I, of whom Green, the historian, says: "The passion for law, the instinct of good government, which were to make his reign so memorable in our history, had declared themselves from the first." Born in 1239, he began at a

very early age to participate in public affairs, and during the latter part of his father's reign, though opposed to him in many respects, he helped to sustain his government, and at his father's death in 1272, assumed the reins of government with a firm and fearless hand. He was one of the great kings of England. The Plantagenets had become Englishmen, and he was thoroughly nationalized. Green says of him: "In his own day and among his own subjects, Edward the First was the object of an almost boundless admiration. He was in the truest sense a national king." (I, 321). His reign extended from 1272 to 1307, over thirty-five years, and while conciliating the barons, he did not submit to them, but "applied himself to the re-establishment of his kingdom and the correction of disorders * * * with a plan of policy equally generous and prudent" (Hume's *England*, II, 72). His influence beginning probably ten years before his accession to the throne, Hume tells us "The chief advantage which the people of England reaped and still continue to reap from the reign of this great prince, was the correction, extension, amendment, and establishment of the laws, which Edward maintained in great vigor, and left much improved to posterity; for the acts of a wise legislator commonly remain, while the acquisitions of a conqueror often perish with him. This merit has justly gained to Edward the appellation of the *English Justinian*. * * * He settled the jurisdiction of the several courts; first established the office of justice of peace; * * * repressed robberies and disorders; encouraged trade * * * ; and in short introduced a new order of things by the vigor and wisdom of his administration" (II, 137 and f). And he had the will and power to enforce it. So that we may say that these things inaugurated a new era for England. And it was just at the beginning of this period that the Baskervyles settled at Old Withington.

And now we make a long leap to 1662, when another John Baskervyle emigrated to Virginia. Please bear in mind that he went to *Virginia*. Of course Virginia was and is

in America. So are Patagonia, and Peru, and Panama, and also Mexico, and Brazil. He came to Virginia and became a Virginian.

There had been a long interval of four hundred years, during which we know little of the Baskervyles of Old Withington, except that they continued to retain their family seat there, as with the name changed they do to this day, and to maintain their position as members of the landed gentry, marrying the daughters of the best families around them, and giving their daughters in marriage in the same way. And we only know the lineage of the oldest sons of their families, the lineages of the younger sons not being given in the charts which have come to us.

And what were the conditions in England in 1662? The misrule of the Stuart kings had exasperated the people, in 1649 Charles I had been dethroned and beheaded, and Oliver Cromwell assumed the reins of government for a number of years. A short time after his death, in 1660, the Stuarts were recalled to the throne, and Charles II restored to the royal authority. And it was just about this period, probably two years later, in 1662, that John¹³ Baskervyle, a younger son, emigrated to the colony of Virginia, that being the year of the death of his father, John¹⁴ Baskervyle. It was doubtless only the natural desire of a younger son to better his condition, with possibly some desire for change and adventure, that prompted him to leave England, and yet it is interesting to note the unusual conditions prevailing there at the time.

We can not state positively which side the Baskervyles of Cheshire followed in the Civil War, which begun in 1642. Earwaker tells us "the Gentry of the Hundred (Macclesfield), as elsewhere throughout England, were divided into two classes—those who followed the King, and those who espoused the side of the Parliament. Of the latter it may be said that they were from the first the most influential in this district, and consequently were able to overawe their Royalist neighbors." A few of the more prominent names

on each side are mentioned, but this does not include that of Baskervyle. Later the Parliament found itself sufficiently powerful to sequestrate the estates of its opponents, who still retained their Royalist opinions, or who had taken up arms on the King's side, and a specimen "Schedule of Delinquency" is given, as of 1648, with a large number of names, but that of Baskervyle does not appear among them. This seems to indicate that they were parliamentarians. Another such list of delinquents, as of 1645, is given, but the name Baskervyle does not appear on it, and it is signed among others by Philip and Thomas Mainwaring, and John Kynseye, of families related to the Baskervyles. Again, in 1666 an association was formed to assist the Lord Lieutenant of the county in upholding the laws, which was signed among others by Thomas Baskervyle of Old Withington, the older brother of John Baskervyle, the Emigrant.

The Cheshire Baskervyles were not so prominent, as the Baskervilles of Eardisley in Herefordshire. On the other hand the Cheshire branch continued to retain their position in the country. And in evidence of this we find that in 1704 "John Baskervyle, of Old Withington, Esqr.," was Sheriff of Cheshire, he being the nephew of John Baskerville, the emigrant to Virginia, and that after the name had been changed to Glegg, in 1788 John Glegg, and again in 1844 another John Glegg held this office.

In this early period the Sheriff was the representative of the king, and the office was held in high esteem and occupied only by men of prominence and rank.

In this connection the following extract from Ormerod I, 135, is interesting: "The Sheriffs on the work days go in fair long gowns, welted with velvet, and white staves in their hands. But they have violet and scarlet for festival days."

It may be interesting also to note that in Ormerod's list of the sheriffs of Cheshire, we find the name Venables in 1386, 1526, 1590, and 1630, and the name Mainwaring in 1404, 1560, 1600, 1630, 1657, 1772, and 1806. It will be

remembered that these families were related to the Baskervyles.

The following comments on Cheshire from two famous old books are interesting:

From *Vale Royall of England* (co. of Chester), A. D. 1600, by Wm. Smith, published in 1656, see Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, 1, 7:

"The ayr is very wholesome, insomuch that the people of the country are seldome infected with disease or sicknesse, neither do they use the help of physicians, nothing so much as in other countries. For when any of them are sick, they make them a posset (milk punch), and tye a kerchief on his head; and if that will not amend him, then God be merciful to him. The people there live to be very old; some are grandfathers, their fathers yet living, &c."

From *Magna Brittanica*, Lysons, 1810, Vol. II, Part II, Cheshire, in Va. State Library:

"Cheshire is the mother and nurse of the gentility of England, the seed plot of gentry. * * * Among the ancient families is Baskervyle. * * * The Baskervyles were of Old Withington, as early as the reign of Edward I," (1272-1307).

In Walford's *County Families* (of England), of 1904, in the Congressional Library, we find some of the Baskervilles of that date.

Three representatives of the family in England are mentioned, p. 57:

Coln. John Baskerville, of Crowsley Park, Oxfordshire, eldest son of Henry Baskerville, Esqr., of Crowsley Park, who died in 1877. * * * Coln. Baskerville, educated at Eaton, is a Magistrate and D. L. for Oxon (on roll for High Sheriff 1888). Address Crowsley's Park, Henley on Thames;

Ralph Hopton Baskerville, Esqr., of Clyro Court, Radnorshire, eldest son of Walter Thomas Mynors Baskerville, Esqr., J. P. and D. L., of Clyro Court, died 1897. He is a Lieutenant of the Royal Dragoons.

But these all have descended through female lines, having adopted the name of Baskerville, and are not direct male descendants.

John Baskervyle-Glegg, Esqr., of Withington Hall, Cheshire, eldest son of John Baskervyle-Glegg, Esqr., of Withington and Gayton, died 1877. He is Justice of Peace for Cheshire, and late Lieutenant of Earl of Chester's Y. C.

The same book also shows the Mainwarings of Peover, from whom we are descended, through an English grandmother, still in possession at that time of their ancestral seat, of whom the representative was:

Sir Philip Taton Mainwaring, Bart., of Peover, Cheshire, born 1838, succeeded his father in 1878. Justice of the Peace. Address, Peover Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire. We also find:

Charles Francis Kynaston Mainwaring, Esqr., of Oteley, Shropshire, and of Bromborough, Cheshire; Magistrate, Captain 3rd Battalion, Oxfordshire L. I.; Lord of the Manor of Bromborough, and patron of two livings. Also:

Charles Salusbury Mainwaring, Esqr., of Galltfaenan, Denbighshire, J. P., D. L., &c.

It will be remembered that sometime about 1500, probably earlier, Agnes Mainwaring, of Peover, married William⁹ Baskyrville (sic), of Old Withington, and was one of our English grandmothers. In Ormerod's *Cheshire*. III. 269, we are told that "Agnes, widow of Wm. Baskerville, married Thomas Bulkeley, gent., of Dichefelde and Bostoke, I Henry 8 (1509)."

Referring to the *Genealogy of the Baskerville Family*, page 29:

Sir Simon Baskerville, M. D., 1574-1641, was the "son of Thomas Baskerville, of Exeter, Devon, and his wife was

——— Perry." *Harleian Visitations*, I, 53. Also "In the Crypt of St. Paul's at the Eastern Extremity are gathered nearly all the remains of tombs, which were saved from the old St. Paul's, among them a tablet to 'Sir Simon Baskerville, the Rich,' physician to James I, and Charles I, 1641." *Walks in London*, Hare, I, 146.

CHAPTER V

ADDITIONAL NOTES OF THE
VIRGINIA BASKER-
VILLES

CHAPTER V

ADDITIONAL NOTES OF THE VIRGINIA BASKERVILLES

This chapter contains only a few scattered notes and some additional statistics, which have interested me, strictly supplementary to my *Baskerville Genealogy*.

Wm. & M. Q., XXII, 75. Notes from York Co., Va., Records.

"In the earliest days court was held from time to time at the houses of the more prominent planters, but about 1658 York [old York, not the present Yorktown], became the usual place, where the house of Capt. Robt. Baldrey was hired for 100 pds. of tobacco a year. In 1676 the court was moved to the French Ordinary, located at the 'half way house' [between Williamsburg and Yorktown], and continued there until 1691, when Yorktown was laid out at Coln. Read's place. At York also was the old church of York parish, the site of which is marked by a tombstone of Major Gooch, who died in 1665." See *Baskerville Genealogy*, p. 181.

Referring to the legacy of her "largest iron pot" bequeathed to George² Baskervyle by his mother, mentioned in my *Baskerville Genealogy*, page 46, the following extract from the *William & Mary Quarterly*, XXI, 104, is interesting: "Mary Hewes, of St. Stephen P., Northumberland Co., Va., in her will, bequeathed to her daughter, Mary Ball, mother of President George Washington with many other things, 'six plates, two pewter dishes, two basons, one large iron pott, one frying pan, one old trunk'."

Referring to the *Baskerville Genealogy*, page 49, in regard to Rev. Wm. Willie, from whom "Waverly" was purchased, we find an interesting reference to him in Bishop Meade's *Old Churches*, I, 312. He went from Lunenburg (later Mecklenburg) to Sussex Co., and took charge of Albemarle Parish there. Bishop Meade had an "old tattered register," apparently begun in 1738, and from 1754 to 1776 signed by "William Willie, minister." At the last date the register ends, and apparently also Rev. William Willie, as we hear nothing more of him, nor of Albemarle Parish, Sussex Co., which seemed to die with him.

Referring to pages 54-57 of the *Baskerville Genealogy*, Mrs. Graham remembers hearing her father say that "Aunt Tabitha Minge Burton (sister of Mrs. George³ Baskervill) had a plantation near Waverly," and was buried there.

Referring to pages 60-62 of the *Baskerville Genealogy*, we have additional information in regard to Dr. John⁵ Tabb Baskervill and his family, which enables us to supplement the statement there, and to correct some errors. He began life, as a doctor of medicine in Mecklenburg Co. The statement on page 65 of the *Baskerville Genealogy*, that he was a dentist, taken from a letter, *is an error*. He was a regular graduate of medicine in Philadelphia. Later he became very much interested in the Methodist Church and religious matters, and became a minister of that denomination. After marrying and going to Tennessee, he became conspicuous in his church there, being noted both for his earnestness and zeal, and for his "talents and learning." An interesting sketch of him appeared in the *Memphis Christian Advocate*, of November 7th, 1913, of which his son, Rev. George Booth Baskervill, of Mason, Tenn., kindly sent me a copy, showing great respect and reverence for his memory. He died in 1874.

The notice of Prof. Wm.⁶ M. Baskervill, third son of the last, on page 61 of the *Baskerville Genealogy*, contains several errors, which I wish to correct. He was not professor at Randolph-Macon College, but took his degree of Master of Arts there. The last half of the paragraph should read: "In 1877 he married Florence, daughter of Jesse Adams, Esqr., of Amherst Co., Va., and *she* died in Germany in 1878, where also his oldest son was born. He was *not* a Methodist minister, as stated. He married secondly Janie McTyeire in 1881, and left three children of this marriage. He died in Nashville in 1899."

Referring to Table L and page 61 of the *Baskerville Genealogy*, the following are the descendants of Martha⁵ Minge Baskervill, the list being furnished by Mrs. Mary Blair Hawes, a descendant:

Martha⁵ Minge Baskerville, b. Sept. 30th, 1806, in Mecklenburg Co., Va., d. in Palatka, Fla., Nov. 25th, 1884, m. John Dickenson, b. in Pittsylvania Co., Va., June 23rd, 1791, d. in Orange Co., Fla., Augt. 17th 1872.

They had five children, viz:

1a. Elizabeth⁶ Tabb Dickenson, b. Oct. 21, 1829, d. June 18th, 1864, m. 1852 John L. Williamson of North Carolina, issue eight children, viz:

1b. Martha⁷ Baskerville Williamson, b. September 7, 1853, d. 1907, m. George O. Williamson, issue, nine children:

1c. Bettie⁸ Baskerville Williamson, b. December 15th, 1875, d. December 24th, 1894;

2c. John⁸ Lee Williamson, b. June 25th, 1877, m. Flora Mann in 1908. issue:

1d. Dorothy⁹ Love Williamson, b. September, 1910;

3c. Minnie⁸ B. Williamson, b. May 13th, 1879, m. Frederick W. Brown, issue:

1d. James⁹ Williamson Brown, b. September 18, 1901;

- 2d. Anne⁹ E. Brown, }
 3d. Bedford⁹ Glen Brown, } b. Feb. 28th, 1904, twins.
 4d. Frances⁹ R. Brown, b. July 28th, 1911;
 5c. Ida^s E. Williamson, b. February 6th, 1882, m.
 Thomas Neal 1905, issue:
 1d. Martha⁹ Baskerville Neal, b. July 6, 1906;
 2d. Thomas⁹ S. Neal, Jr., b. July —, 1909;
 3d. George⁹ C. Neal, b. April —, 1912;
 5c. George^s O. Williamson, b. November 6, 1883;
 6c. Joseph^s E. Williamson, b. February 23, 1886;
 7c. Benjamin^s H. Williamson, b. June 18th, 1888;
 8c. Fannie^s Williamson, b. March 23rd, 1890, m. Oct.
 —, 1916;
 9c. Dora^s B. Williamson, b. September 18th, 1893, m.
 George Norwood 1915;
 2b. Benjamin⁷ Jones Williamson, b. January 15th, 1856,
 m. Margaret Wilson, N. C., 1890, issue:
 1c. John^s Wilson Williamson, b. December 28th, 1892;
 3b. George⁷ T. Williamson, b. November 29th, 1857, d.
 February 14th, 1917, m. Flora Blount Willard 1891, issue:
 1c. Ethel^s Blount Williamson, b. March, 1893;
 2c. Mary^s Bonner Williamson, b. July, 1894;
 3c. George^s T. Williamson, Jr., b. December, 1895;
 4b. Dora⁷ Baskerville Williamson, b. August 17th, 1861,
 m. 1st, George B. Haigh 1882, 2nd, J. C. Mills, 1889, issue.
 1st marriage:
 1c. Kate^s Malton Haigh, b. October 9th, 1883, m. John
 N. Watt 1905, issue:
 1d. John⁹ N. Watt, Jr., b. October 3, 1907;
 issue, 2nd marriage:
 2c. Elizabeth^s Dickenson Mills, b. June 20, 1890;
 3c. Julius^s C. Mills, b. November 12th, 1893;
 4c. William^s B. Mills, b. February 11th, 1895;
 5c. Dorothy^s W. Mills, b. September 20th, 1897;
 5b. John⁷ Dickenson Williamson, b. June 18th, 1864,
 m. Dora —.

2a. Cornelia⁶ Augusta Dickenson, b. January 21st, 1834, d. June 18th, 1907, m. John Blair of Richmond, Va., July 15th, 1857, issue:

1b. Bettie⁷ Baskerville Blair, b. August 28th, 1858, d. June 8th, 1890, m. Wm. S. Constable of Baltimore, Md., April 17th, 1883, issue:

1c. Cornelia⁸ Blair Constable, b. December 24th, 1884, m. William Read Martin, of Charlotte Co., Va., April 29th, 1909, issue:

1d. Mary⁹ Read Martin, b. March 21st, 1910;

2b. Albert⁷ Blair, d. in infancy;

3b. Mary⁷ Mayo Blair, b. January 10th, 1864, m., 1st, James H. Fitts, of Petersburg, Va., June 7th, 1883; 2nd, S. H. Hawes, of Richmond, Va., September 25th, 1902, issue 1st m.:

1c. John⁸ Blair Fitts, b. August 15th, 1890;

2c. Francis⁸ Moylan Fitts, b. August 20th, 1892;

issue, 2nd marriage:

3c. Robert⁸ Pierce Hawes, b. February 3, d. February 15, 1903;

4b. Cornelia⁷ Blair, b. May 24th, 1866, d. July 16th, 1877;

3a. William⁶ Baskerville Dickenson, b. June 21, 1836, d. July 9th, 1871, m. Addra Johnson of Mobile, Ala., February, 1867.

4a. George⁶ Baskerville Dickenson, b. March 11th, 1844, d. May 29th, 1912, m. Rosa McFarland of Kentucky, February, 1877, issue:

1b. Frances L. Dickenson, b. December 1, 1877, m. Henry C. Sloan 1906;

2b. George Baskerville Dickenson, b. June 16, 1881, m. Louise Thomas, of Pennsylvania, issue:

1c. Elsie Louise Dickenson;

2c. George B. Dickenson;

3c. Frances L. Dickenson;

1 Page 103, lines 19 and 20, "February 3" should be "February 5", and "1903" should be "1905".

3b. Robert McF. Dickenson, b. June 30th, 1883, d. —
1915;

4b. Rose Baskerville Dickenson, b. December 1st, 1887,
m. Martin Long, February, 1912, issue:

1c. Son, b. July, 1916;

5a. Mary⁶ Hoge Dickenson, b. September 10, 1846, m.
John M. Burrall, of Connecticut, November 19th, 1872, issue:

1b. John⁷ Dickenson Burrall, b. February 20th, 1880,
m. Emily F. Lehman, of North Carolina, November 25th, 1907.

The chart here inserted gives the same information in a
tabular form:

Referring to page 63 of the *Baskerville Genealogy*, the statement that my great grandfather, William⁴ Baskerville, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, is farther confirmed by War Records, Vol. IV., p. 28, MSS. in the Va. State Library, where it is certified that "Lieut. William Baskerville was paid on December 31st, 1783. £77-7-5 due him as an officer of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment." Also the statement on page 64 that he died "in 1814, aged 51," is an error, due to the error of a friend in misreading an entry in the old family Bible. The inscription on his tombstone in the old cemetery at Lombardy Grove is as follows: "This monument, which covers the remains of William Baskerville, late of Lombardy Grove, Va., is erected by his three sons, Charles, George and William, as a feeble testimony of their affection for him when living and veneration for his memory.

Born May 12th, 1756.

Died November 6th, 1814.

Aged 58 years, 5 months, and 24 days."

In the *Baskerville Genealogy* please change "51" to "58."
Baskerville.

DICKENSON FAMILY.

TABLE I

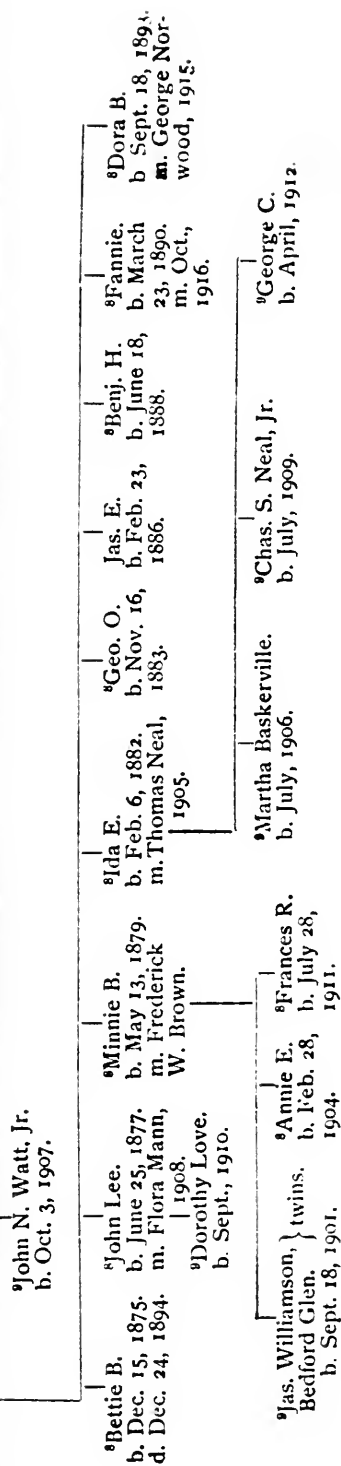


Chart opposite page 104. "Robert Pierce (Hawes) b. Feb-
 ruary 3, 1903," should be "February 5, 1905", and "d. February
 15, 1903," should be "1905".

DICKENSON FAMILY.

TABLE L.

¹Martha Minge Baskerville m. John Dickenson.
 b. Sept. 30, 1806, in Mecklenburg Co., Va. b. June 23, 1791, in Pittsylvania Co., Va.
 d. Nov. 25, 1883, in Palatka, Florida. d. Aug. 17, 1872, in Orange Co., Florida.
 Married July 16, 1828.

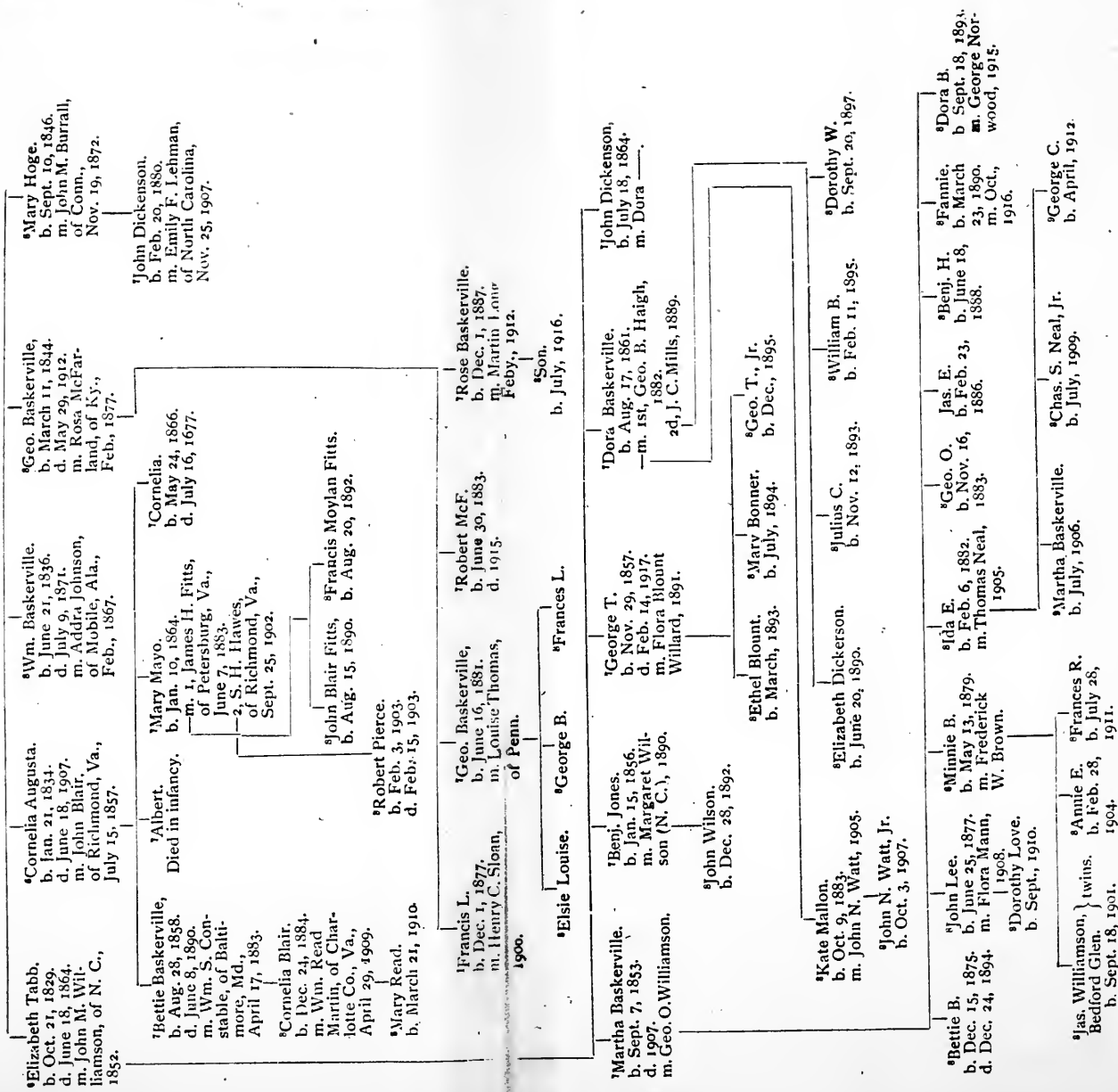


Chart opposite page 104. "Robert Pierce (Hawes) b. February 3, 1903," should be "February 5, 1905", and "d. February 15, 1903," should be "1905".

Referring to Table B and page 68 of the *Baskerville Genealogy*, the following are the descendants of George⁶ Drummond Baskerville, his middle name being *Drummond* and not *Dortch*. The list is furnished by his son, John⁷ Willis Baskerville.

George⁶ Drummond Baskerville, m. Emily Virginia Ferguson, issue:

- 1a. Minna Ruth Baskerville, m. Charles M. Rives, issue:
- 1b. Ann Virginia Rives, m. Carpenter Carter;
- 2b. Alma Prudence Rives, d. at 16 yrs.;
- 3b. Charles Southall Rives, m. Lucile Elmore;
- 4b. Jessie Sutton Rives, m. Joseph B. Sledge;
- 5b. Bernice Rives;
- 6b. George Parham Rives.

2a. Walter Graham Baskerville, m. Minnie Bolling Jones, issue:

- 1b. Emily Elizabeth Baskerville;
- 2b. Ashton Maria Baskerville;
- 3b. Walter Graham Baskerville, Jr.;
- 4b. Earnest Drummond Baskerville, d. at 3 yrs.;
- 5b. Charles Robins Baskerville;
- 6b. Frank Jones Baskerville.

3a. George Thompson Baskerville, m. Alice Pope Jones, issue:

- 1b. Emma Virginia Baskerville, m. J. Henry Ligon;
- 2b. George Thompson Baskerville, Jr.;
- 3b. Hallie Bolling Baskerville;
- 4b. Channing Field Baskerville;
- 5b. Frances Green Baskerville;
- 6b. Wilbur Ashton Baskerville;
- 7b. Jack Hardaway Baskerville;
- 8b. Alice Louise Baskerville.

4a. Roberta Kennedy Baskerville, m. J. A. M. Zehmer, issue:

- 1b. Sadie Cabiness Zehmer, m. Porterfield Haskins;
- 2b. George Baskerville Zehmer;
- 3b. Grandison Zehmer;
- 4b. John Zehmer;
- 5b. Roberta Zehmer;
- 6b. Willis Zehmer;
- 7b. Bourdon Zehmer;
- 8b. Virginia Zehmer.

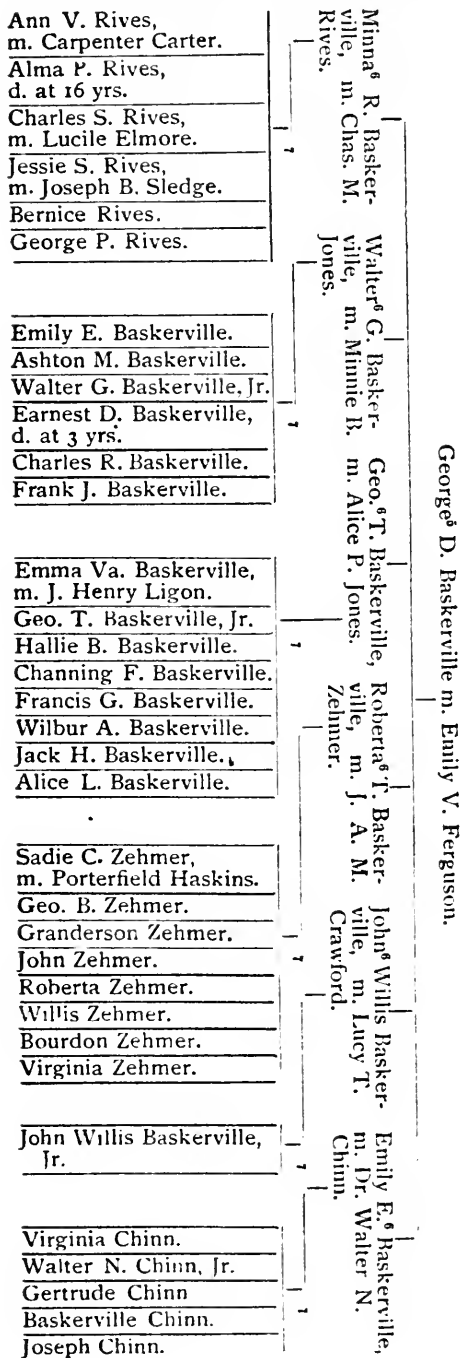
5a. John Willis Baskerville, m. Lucy Thurman Crawford, issue:

- 1b. John Willis Baskerville, Jr.

6a. Emily Elizabeth Baskerville, m. Dr. Walter Neal Chinn, issue:

- 1b. Virginia Chinn;
- 2b. Walter Neal Chinn;
- 3b. Gertrude Chinn;
- 4b. Baskerville Chinn;
- 5b. Joseph Chinn.

The following chart gives the same information in a tabular form:



Referring to the *Baskerville Genealogy*, page 71.

Descendants of William⁶ Baskerville, from a list furnished by Mrs. Lilian Baskerville Graham.

William⁶ Baskerville, in 1839, married 1st, Susan Jiggitts, issue:

1a. Elizabeth⁷ Anne Baskerville, b. 1841, d. 1880, m. Capt. John W. Lewis, of Milton, N. C., issue:

1b. John⁸ W. Lewis, b. 1860, d. 1887;

2b. Susanna⁸ Lewis, m. Hiram Foard, of Leaksville, N. C., issue:

1c. Elizabeth⁹ B. Foard;

2c. Warner⁹ W. Foard;

3b. W.⁸ Meriweather Lewis, m. Mary Cosby, 1st issue;

4b. William⁸ Baskervill Lewis, m. Margaret Watkins, issue:

1c. William⁹ B. Lewis;

2c. Charles⁹ L. Lewis;

3c. Claudia⁹ L. Lewis;

4c. Warner⁹ M. Lewis.

5b. Lucy⁸ Alice Lewis, m. F. H. Gregory, of New York;

6b. Mary⁸ Lewis;

7b. Kate⁸ Lewis.

2a. David⁷ E. J. Baskerville, b. 1843, d. 1909, m. 1st, Mary Hinton, issue:

1b. David⁸ E. Baskervill, d. young;

2b. Elizabeth⁸ Baskervill, m. Channing Ross, of Abingdon, Va.;

3b. George⁸ Sumner Baskervill, m. —;

4b. Mary⁸ Hinton Baskervill, m. Prof. Otis Johnson, of Ohio;

5b. Alice⁸ Baskervill;

6b. William⁸ Baskervill;

7b. Sadie⁸ Baskervill;

m. 2nd Lucy Jones.

3a. Charles⁷ Baskervill, b. 1845, d. 1894, m. Alice M. Sampson, issue:

1b. Susan^s R. Baskerville, m. Rev. A. P. Saunders, missionary to Greece, issue:

1c. Charles⁹ Baskerville Saunders;

2c. A.⁹ Pierce Saunders;

3c. Hugh⁹ Saunders;

2b. Caroline^s Baskervill, m. Rev. Frank Hartman, of Staunton, Va.;

3b. William^s Baskerville, m. 1st, Kate Lansing, issue:

1c. Caroline⁹ Baskervill;

2c. William⁹ Baskervill;

m. 2nd, Catherine Jones;

4b. Alice^s M. Baskervill, m. George Robson, of Scranton, Pa., issue:

1c. George⁹ Robson;

2c. Charles⁹ B. Robson, of Davidson, N. C..

5b. Thornton^s S. Baskerville, b. 1879, m. Mary Mann, issue:

1c. Thornton⁹ Baskervill;

2c. Frances⁹ Baskervill;

3c. Alice⁹ M. Baskervill;

4c. Mary⁹ M. Baskervill.

4a. Lucy⁷ Alice Baskervill, b. 1848, d. 1872, m. John K. Lockett, issue:

1b. William^s H. Lockett, b. 1869;

2b. John^s R. Lockett, m. Mary Baptist;

3b. Lucy^s Baskervill Lockett, b. 1872, d. 1875.

5a. Rev. Henry⁷ Embra Coleman Baskervill, m. 1st, Julia T. Blanton, issue:

1b. Julia^s T. Baskerville, m. — Hensel, of Minnesota, issue:

1c. Virginia⁹ Hensel, b. 1902;

2b. Howard^s C. Baskervill, killed in Persia;

m. 2nd, Emma Reid, issue:

Page 109, after line 23, add (omitted)

6 b. Lucy Baskervill;

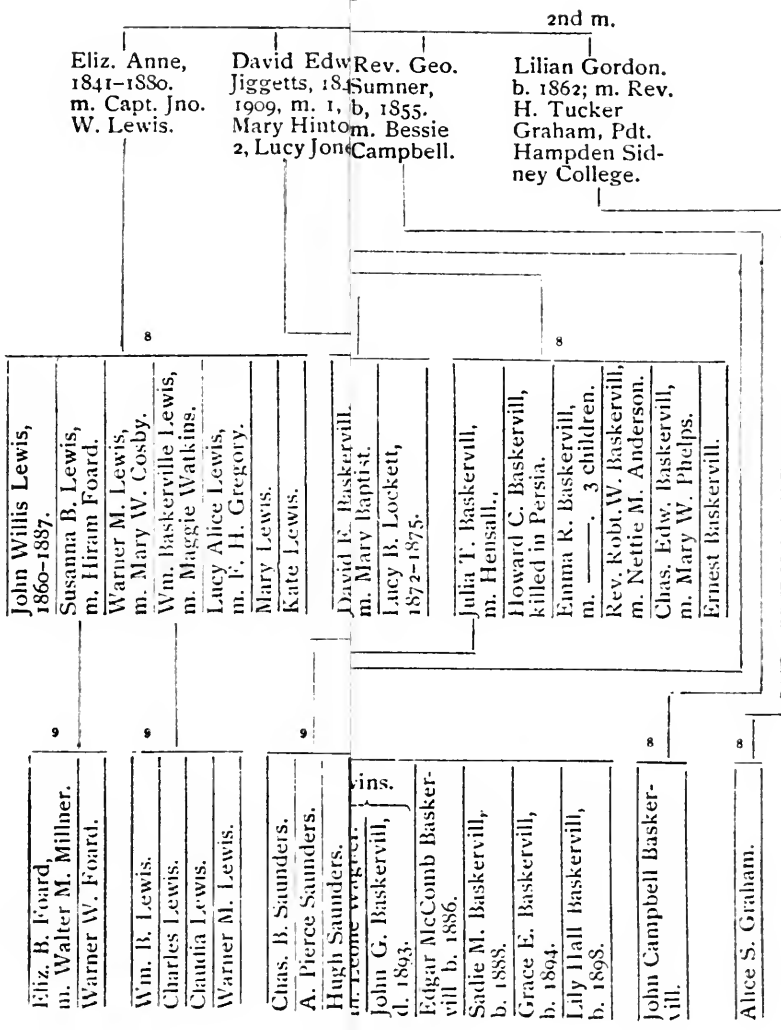
7 b. Ellen Baskervill;

8 b. Elizabeth Baskervill;

9 b. Gordon Coleman Baskervill.

- 3b. Emma^s R. Baskervill, m. —, three children;
 4b. Rev. Robert^s Walter Baskervill, m. Nettie M. Anderson;
 5b. Charles^s Edward Baskervill, m. Mary W. Phelps, of Nebraska;
 6b. Ernest^s Baskervill.
- 6a. John⁷ Gordon Baskervill, m. Sadie Maglenn, issue:
 1b. Anne^s L. Baskervill, b. 1878, d. 1896;
 2b. William^s S. Baskervill, m. Ellie R. Mullen, issue;
 1c. Charles⁹ G. Baskervill;
 2c. Virginia⁹ R. Baskervill;
 3c. William⁹ R. Baskervill.
 3b. James^s M. Baskervill, m. Leone Wagner;
 4b. John^s G. Baskervill, b. —, d. 1893, last two twins;
 5b. Edgar^s McC. Baskervill, b. 1886;
 6b. Sadie^s M. Baskervill, b. 1888;
 7b. Grace^s E. Baskervill, b. 1894;
 8b. Lily^s H. Baskervill, b. 1898.
- 7a. James⁷ Riddick Baskervill, b. 1858, d. 1875. unm.
- 8a. Rev. George⁷ Sumner Baskervill, D. D., b. —, m. Bessie Campbell, of Malcom, Iowa, issue:
 1b. John^s Campbell Baskervill.
- Wm.^s Baskervill, m. 2nd. Mrs. Alice Sturdivant, issue:
 9a. Lilian⁷ Gordon Baskervill, b. 1862, m. Rev. Henry Tucker Graham, Presdt. Hampden-Sidney College, issue:
 1b. Alice^s Sturdivant Graham, b. 1895.

The chart here inserted gives the same information in a tabular form:



William R. Baskerville.

William^o Baskerville m. 1st, Susanna Jiggetts, 1839.
 2nd, Mrs. Alice Sturdevant,
 née Riddick, 1861. *Riddick*

2nd m.

Eliz. Anne,
 1841-1880.
 m. Capt. Jno.
 W. Lewis.

David Edwd.
 Jiggetts, 1843-
 1909, m. 1,
 Mary Hinton,
 2, Lucy Jones.

Charles,
 1845-1894.
 m. Alice M.
 Sampson.

Lucy Alice,
 1848-1872.
 m. John K.
 Lockett.

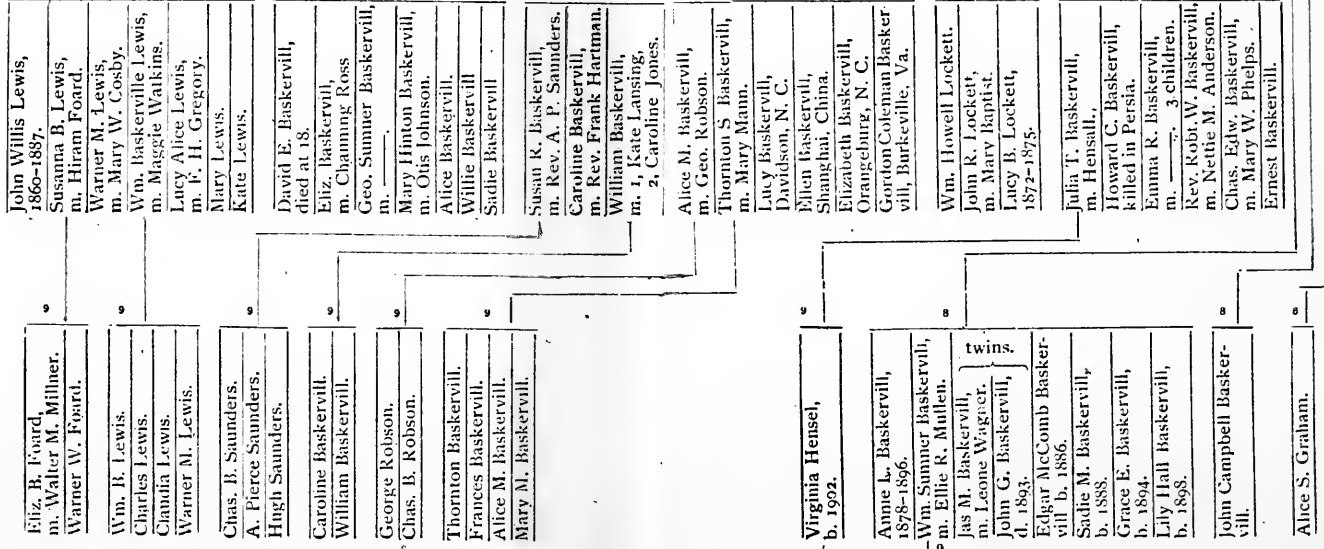
Rev. H. E.
 Coleman,
 1850-1912.
 m. 1, Julia
 Blanton, 2,
 Emma Reid.

John Gordon.
 b. 1852.
 m. Sadie
 Maglenn.

Jas. Riddick,
 1853-1875.
 o. s. p.

Rev. Geo.
 Sumner,
 b. 1855.
 m. Bessie
 Campbell.

Lilian Gordon.
 b. 1862; m. Rev.
 H. Tucker
 Graham, Pdt.
 Hampden Sid-
 ney College.



Chas. Gordon
Baskerville.

Virginia R.
Baskerville.

William R.
Baskerville.

Referring to page 68 of the *Baskervill Genealogy*, and to our Table B, I am informed in a letter that "Uncle George⁵ D. Baskervill's oldest son, John⁶ Willis Baskervill, went to Coralton, Miss., and left two sons. Of these Wesley⁷ Young Baskervill died recently in Winona, Miss., and left a number of children. The other son, John⁷ Willis Baskervill, Jr., is living in Coffeeville, Miss., and has four sons and two daughters, all married and with children." It will be remembered that Dr. George⁷ Baskervill, son of Dr. Robt.⁸ D. Baskervill has also removed to Winona, Miss., so that there is quite a colony of the family there.

Referring to page 74 of the *Baskerville Genealogy*, my father's youngest brother, Charles⁵ Baskervill, received his college education at Princeton University, when he matriculated in November, 1838. The University records show that his standing was good, but he became ill and left the University late in February, 1841, his graduating year. His health continued too poor for him to return. He was married in November, 1841. It is interesting to note that his distinguished grandson, Dr. Charles Baskerville, of The College of the City of New York, is Charles⁸ Baskervill IV, and his young son is Charles⁹ Baskervill, V. The descent is as follows:

Charles⁵ Baskervill, I, my grandfather;

Charles⁶ Baskervill, II, my uncle;

Dr. Charles⁷ Baskervill, III, father of

Dr. Charles⁸ Baskervill, IV, of The College of the City of New York;

Charles⁹ Baskervill, V, his young son.

From a letter from Mrs. Alice Baskervill Young, youngest child of Charles⁶ Baskervill, I get the following information:

In November, 1841, he was married to Margaret Haynes

Freear, and lived at Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Va., until about 1852, when he moved with his family to Mississippi. He travelled across the country with his people, the trip extending over forty days, and settled in Columbus, Miss. The following is a list of his descendants.

Charles⁶ Baskervill (II), m. Margaret Freear, and had issue:

1a. Bettie⁷ Eaton Baskervill, d. 1886, m. George Williams, and had issue:

1b. Charles⁸ Baskerville Williams, lives in Wetumka, Oklahoma, m. Nouna Blackwood, and had issue:

1c. Charles⁹ Roper Williams;

2c. George⁹ Williams;

2b. Margaret⁸ Baskerville Williams, m. Thomas Tate, of Brooksville, Miss., and had issue:

1c. Samuel⁹ Malcolm Tate, b. 1886, m. Margaret Simpson, live in Meridian, Miss., and have issue:

1d. William¹⁰ Simpson Tate;

2c. Bettie⁹ Baskerville Tate, m. John Holman;

3c. Thomas⁹ Tate, Jr.;

4c. William⁹ Bethea Tate;

2a. Mary⁷ Ann Baskerville, m. Anthony Whitfield, no children, they live in Columbus, Miss.

3a. Charles⁷ Baskerville (III), m. Augusta Johnston, and had issue:

1b. Charles⁸ Baskerville (IV), of New York City, m. Mary Snow, and has issue:

1c. Charles⁹ Baskerville (V);

2c. Elizabeth⁹ Baskerville;

4a. Sarah⁷ Coleman Baskerville, m. John J. Du Puy, no children, he died, and she lives in Chicago.

5a. Alice⁷ Baskerville, b. 1850, m. John D. Young, of Columbus, Miss., and had issue:

1b. Bettie^s Freear Young, m. Robert Pollard; they live in Greenwood, Miss., and have five children:

1c. Robert⁹ Pollard, Jr., b. 1905;

2c. John⁹ D. Pollard, b. 1906;

3c. James⁹ Pollard, b. 1907;

4c. Alice⁹ Baskerville Pollard, b. 1909;

5c. Charles⁹ Alexander Pollard, b. 1913;

2b. Alexander^s Franklin Young, died —;

3b. Sarah^s Du Puy Young, m. Ernest Bell, live in Chicago—no children;

4b. Laura^s Whitfield Young, m. Robert Perkins, live in Clarksdale, Miss.;

5b. Mary^s Anthony Young, m. Price Perkins McLemore, II, a planter of Leflore Co., Miss., have two children;

1c. Price⁹ McLemore, III, b. 1906;

2c. Baskerville⁹ Young McLemore, b. 1907.

The following chart gives the same information in a tabular form:

Charles⁶ Baskerville II, m Margaret Haynes Freear.

Bettie⁷ Eaton.
d. Nov., 1886.
m. George Williams.

Mary⁷ Ann.
m. Anthony Whitfield.

Charles⁷ III.
m. Augusta Johnston.

Sarah⁷ Coleman.
m. John J. DuPuy.

Alice.⁷
b. 1850.

m. John D. Young, 1871.

Charles⁸ Baskerville.
m. Norma Blackwood.

Margaret⁸ Baskerville.
m. Thomas Tate.

Saml.⁸ Ballard.
m. ——— Peck.

Charles⁸ IV.
m. Mary Snow.

Charles⁸ Roper.
m. George⁹.

Charles⁸ V. Elizabeth⁹.

Samuel⁹ Malcoln.
b. 1886.
m. Margaret Simpson.

Betty⁹ Baskerville.
m. Juck Holman.

Thomas⁹, Jr.
William⁹ Bethea.

William¹⁰ Simpson.

Bettie⁹ Freear.
m. John Pollard.

Alexander⁹ Franklin.
d. ———

Sarah⁹ DuPuy.
m Ernest Bell.

Laura⁹ Whitfield.
m. Robert Perkins.

Mary⁹ Anthony.
m. Price Perkins
McLemore II.

Robert⁹ Jr.
age 11.
b. 1915.

John⁹ D.
age 10.
b. 1906.

James⁹
age 9.
b. 1907.

Alice⁹ Baskerville.
age 7.
b. 1909.

Charles⁹ Alexander.
age 3.
b. 1913.

Price⁹ III.
age 10.
b. 1906.

Mary⁹ Anthony.
age 9.
b. 1907.

Baskerville⁹ Young.
age 9.
b. 1907.

Referring to the *Baskerville Genealogy*, page 84.

Richard⁴ Baskerville, of Cumberland Co., and his Descendants.

July 20, 1915. I have received letters from two of the descendants of Richard⁴ Baskerville, of Cumberland Co., Mrs. Pendleton Emmet (she spells the name with one *m*) of Lynchburg, Va., and Mrs. James G. Tanner, of Roanoke, Va., giving additional information, which enables me to present the following sketch:

Richard⁴ Baskerville in 1770 married Martha Goode (not Gude), daughter of Bennett Goode, first cousin to President Thomas Jefferson, the mother of Bennett Goode having been Martha Jefferson.

We find in Cumberland Co. several deeds conveying land to and from them in 1773 to 1775, and again in 1804 in Cumberland Co., a deed from George⁴ and Richard⁴ Baskerville, of Cumberland Co., Samuel⁴ Baskerville, of Powhatan Co., and Magdalen Trabue, of Chesterfield Co. (brothers and sisters), conveying land inherited from William⁴ Barber Baskerville (their brother), who evidently died without family. This shows that Richard⁴ and Martha Baskerville were still living in Cumberland Co., in 1804. Mrs. Emmet's grandfather, William Pringle, of Halifax Co., married one of the daughters of Richard⁴ Baskerville, as will be seen later, and no dates are given, but Mrs. Emmet thinks Richard⁴ Baskerville had previously moved to Halifax Co.

Richard⁴ Baskerville and his wife, Martha Goode, married in 1770, had at least two sons and four daughters:

1a. Thomas⁵ Baskerville, d. unmarried;

2a. John⁵ Barber Baskerville, referred to in an insert opposite page 86, in our *Baskerville Genealogy*. He was alive in 1807, when payments were made to him by the executor of George⁴ Baskerville, who died in 1804. John⁵ Barber Baskerville, as stated, located in Carroll and Grayson counties, Va., and for many years conducted a store in Hillsville. He owned a good deal of land in that section, including that

on which the Grayson Sulphur Springs was located, and which is now owned by the Appalachian Power Co., and is the site of its present power plant. He died unmarried.

Of the daughters,

3a. Mary⁵ (called Polly) Baskerville, married Thomas Guthrey and they had two daughters, who died unmarried;

4a. Martha⁵ (called Patsy) Baskerville, married — Steele, and we know nothing more of them.

5a. Frances⁵ Knight Baskerville, the grandmother of Mrs. Tanner, married W. W. Seate, of Tennessee. The only child mentioned by Mrs. Tanner is

1b. Rev. Wm.⁶ H. Seate, who married S. S. Key. These had at least two children:

1c. Andrew⁷ T. M. Seate, m. Mrs. Robert Robinson;

2c. Ida⁷ Baskerville Seate (my correspondent), who married Rev. James G. Tanner. Mrs. Tanner is a native of Austin, Texas, and her husband, now deceased, was a Prebyterian minister. She has five children:

1d. Frederick⁸ Baskerville Tanner, m. Ruby Williams, of Dallas, and is a newspaper man in Texas;

2d. Edith⁸ V. Tanner, m. Wm. A. Woodson;

3d. Paul⁸ Alex. Tanner, a civil engineer, of Buffalo, N. Y.;

4c. Eloise⁸ M. Tanner;

5c. Grace⁸ K. Tanner.

6a. Alice⁵ Goode Baskerville, 4th daughter of Richard⁴ Baskerville, on June 1st, 1814, married William Pringle, born in Cumberland Co., but living then in Halifax Co. Both Richard⁴ Baskerville and his wife died at the home of this daughter. They had eight children:

1b. Mahala⁶ Jefferson Pringle m. Elbert Owen, and had one daughter;

1c. Mahala⁷ Elbert Owen, born in 1840, m. — Mitchell, and now (1915) living near Nathalie, Halifax Co., Va. She is the oldest member of the family living, and some of our information comes from her;

Correction of errors in Chart opposite page 117—insert opposite that page.

There are errors in the Jefferson lineage in the chart opposite page 117, which need correction. This was printed exactly as it was sent to me by a lady correspondent in 1915, and after this book had been issued she called my attention to the errors. I had no particular personal interest in the Jefferson family and did not verify it. In her new chart recently sent me, the first name is *John* and not *Peter* Jefferson. The son of Thomas and Mary Branch Jefferson was Thomas Jefferson, 2nd, who married Mary Field, and their son was Peter Jefferson, who married Jane Randolph, and these were the parents of President Thomas Jefferson. Again on the other side of the chart, Judith Soane married first Henry Randolph, and she, and not her daughter, married secondly Major Peter Field, and they were the parents of Mary Field, who married Peter Jefferson. Again Peter Jefferson married Jane Randolph, and not Mary Field, who was his mother.

Again farther down in the chart, Frances Knight Baskerville married *N. W.*, and not *W. W. Seate*, and her son, Rev. Wm. H. Seate, married *S. L. Flye*, and not *S. S. Key*. These were misreadings of the written chart.

In the Virginia Historical Magazine, volume XXIII, page 173, we find an account of the Jefferson family, which seems to contain all of our authentic records in regard to that family. Here it is stated: "The name Jefferson appears occasionally in Virginia records from an early date, but the first certain ancestor of the President was Thomas Jefferson, who was living in Henrico county at the time the extant records begin in 1677." This seems to indicate that there is no historic evidence as to the first generation in my lady correspondent's chart—otherwise this article verifies the second chart sent me. I think it best to make this correction in regard to this well known family. Please note that the writer has no particular interest in the Jefferson lineage and no knowledge of it farther than has been stated.

Also on page 115, line 12, "*Bennett Goode*" should be "*Martha Goode*". Please correct this with a pen.

Corrections on page 117—

Line 3, "six" should be "seven";

" 12, "1d" " " "2d";

" 13, "2d" " " "3d";

" 15, "3d" " " "4d";

" 17, "4d" " " "5d";

" 18, "5d" " " "6d";

" 19, "6d" " " "7d";

" 31, put a comma after —;

" 14, "three sons and two daughters" should be "two sons and three daughters";

Line 5, after "Pendleton Emett" add "Dec. 15, 1881", and mark it out on line 6.

Please make these corrections with your pen.

4, m.

who

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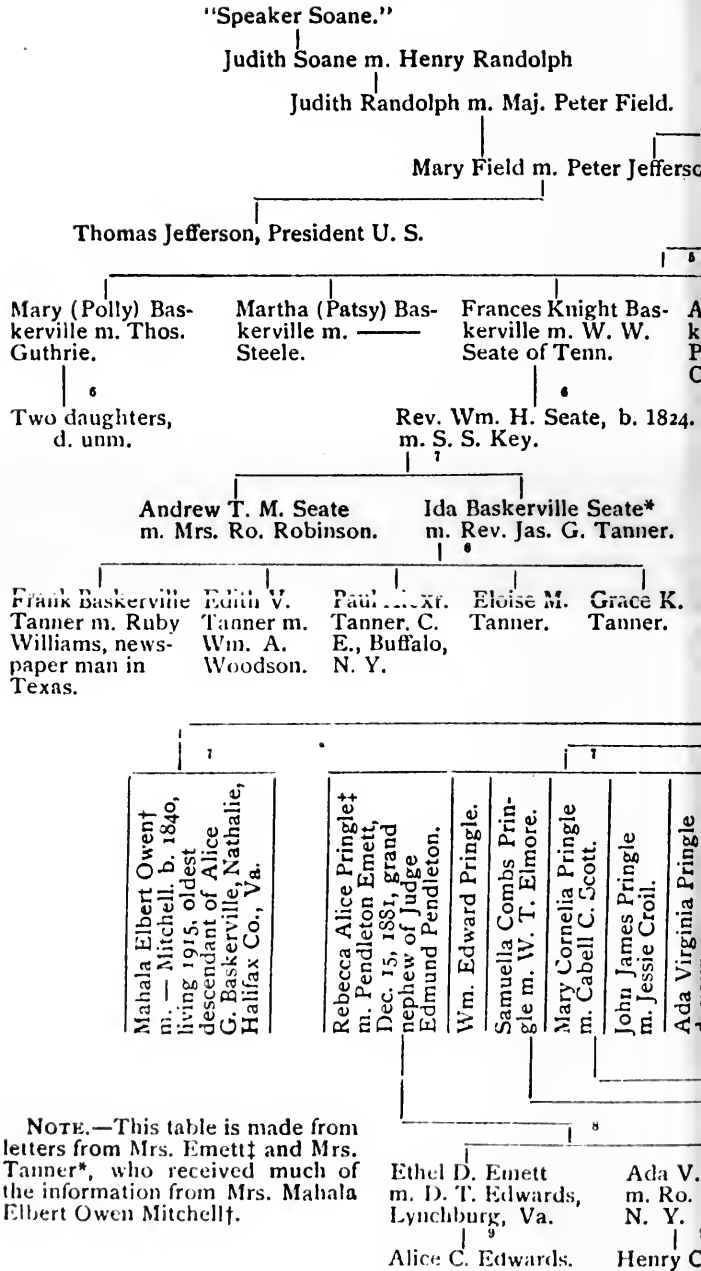
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DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD



NOTE.—This table is made from letters from Mrs. Emmett‡ and Mrs. Tanner*, who received much of the information from Mrs. Mahala Elbert Owen Mitchell†.

ERVILLE—See Table A.

Peter Jefferson, 1619.

Thos. Jefferson m. Mary Branch

54, m.

, who

D. T.

Martha Jefferson m. Bennett Goode. 1740.

Martha Goode m. Richard⁴ Baskerville of Cumberland Co. 1770.

ork;

Goode Bas- m. Wm. of Halifax ne 1, 1814.

Thos. Baskerville d. unm.

John Barber Baskerville, went to Carroll Co., Va., large land proprietor, d. unm.

nd has

d they

awson,

on and

- Mahala Jefferson Pringle m. Elbert Owen.
- John Allen Pringle m. _____.
- Wm. Goode Pringle m. Cornelia R. Wright, 1854.
- Martha Pringle } son and m. James Davis } dau'ter.
- Richard O. Pringle.
- Edward Baskerville Pringle, c. unm., 60 yrs. old.
- Sarah Pringle m. _____.
- Mary Frances Pringle m. John A. Mitchell.

Pringle m. Daisy Lawson.

William Mitchell d. young.

John Richard Mitchell, judge in Washington State.

Joseph Henry Mitchell m. — Dilwyn.

Alice Mitchell m. Samuel Adams.

Gus. Edward Mitchell m. — Young.

Mary J. Mitchell.

, issue:

court of

ore con-

3 sons and 2 daughters.

Cornelia Scott.

Theo. Baskerville Pringle.

- 2c. John⁷ Allen Pringle;
- 3c. William⁷ Goode Pringle, on December 28, 1854, m. Cornelia R. Wright, who had six children:
- 1d. Rebecca⁵ Alice Pringle (my correspondent), who married Pendleton Emett, issue:
- 1e. Ethel⁹ T. Emett, m. on December 15, 1881, D. T. Edwards, issue:
- 1f. Alice C. Edwards;
- 2e. Ada V. Emett, m. Robt. Hurt, live in New York; issue:
- 1f. Henry C. Hurt;
- 1d. William¹⁰ Edward Pringle;
- 2d. Samuella¹⁰ C. Pringle m. W. T. Elmore, and has three sons and two daughters:
- 3d. Mary¹⁰ C. Pringle, m. Cabell C. Scott, and they have one daughter;
- 4d. John¹⁰ J. Pringle, m. Jessie Croil;
- 5d. Ada¹⁰ V. Pringle, died young;
- 6d. Richard¹⁰ Baskerville Pringle, m. Daisy Lawson, issue:
- 1e. Theo. Baskerville Pringle;
- 4c. Martha⁷ Pringle, m. James Davis, issue a son and a daughter;
- 5c. Richard⁷ O. Pringle;
- 6c. Sarah⁷ Pringle;
- 7c. Edward⁷ Baskerville Pringle, d. unmarried;
- 8c. Mary⁷ Frances Pringle, m. John A. Mitchell, issue:
- 1d. William⁸ Mitchell, d. at sixteen;
- 2d. John⁸ R. Mitchell, Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington;
- 3d. Joseph⁸ H. Mitchell, m. ——— Dilwyn;
- 4d. Alice⁸ Mitchell, m. Samuel Adams;
- 5d. Augustus⁵ E. Mitchell, m. ——— Young;
- 6d. Mary⁸ J. Mitchell.

The chart here inserted presents this family more concisely, and also gives the Jefferson ancestry.

Referring to the *Baskerville Genealogy*, page 84.

I have received some interesting information in regard to descendants of Charlotte⁶ Robiou, descended from John³ Baskervyle, of York and Cumberland Cos., ancestor of the Pulaski branch. Her name may be found on Table A of my *Baskerville Genealogy*, and the information comes from Mr. J. E. Wilson, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who married a granddaughter of Charlotte⁶ Robiou. The name is Robiou not *Rabiau*, as printed in the book.

The Robious lived in Chesterfield Co., Va., and Charlotte⁶ Robiou married William Augustine Martin, also of Chesterfield Co., and they had ten children, viz:

1. William⁷ Thomas Martin, m. ——— Hawley;
2. Virginia⁷ Ann Martin;
3. John Trabue Martin, m. Nancy Leprad;
4. Edward Martin;
5. Marion Monroe Martin, m. (1) Lucinda Busenbark.
(2) Josephine Jensen;
6. Ursula Martin, died young;
7. Benjamin Martin, died young;
8. Melvin Anthony Martin;
9. Louis Robiou Martin;
10. Richard Grant Martin.

Marion M. Martin, the fifth child, father of Mrs. Wilson, left home (Chesterfield Co.) when twenty years old, and joined the army of the United States in the Mexican War. Although it is stated that "he retained the cherished memory of his descent from the Baskerville family, and his children take a just pride in it," he did not return to Virginia, but settled in the Middle West. He died in 1910. Mrs. J. E. Wilson is his daughter, and she and her family live in Salt Lake City. I have no farther information of the family.

UNRELATED FAMILIES OF BASKERVILLES.

September 30th, 1913. I am beginning to find out that there are other Baskervilles in the United States besides the descendants of John¹ Baskervyle of 1662.

Mr. Thomas H. Baskerville, a lawyer of New York City, and an acquaintance of Dr. Charles Baskervill (IV), of the College of the City of New York, with whom I have had some pleasant correspondence, is descended from the Baskervilles of Devonshire.

Then there is a family of Baskervilles in Iowa, Wisconsin, South Dakota, &c., who came over from Devonshire about 1856 or 1858. Replying to a postal card from W. Baskerville, Chester, Ia., I have had some correspondence with him, from which I learned that this family is quite a large one, and a good deal scattered in the Middle West. One of them, name not known, has a large department store at ———, South Dakota, and is said to be one of the wealthiest men in that State. Another is a successful lawyer in Eldora, Ia. Many of them live at Earlville, Ia. The letters are on file. They are evidently not in any way related to us.

My cousin, Rev. G. Sumner Baskerville, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Malcom, Ia., tells me that recently he had six of this family in a congregation, to which he was preaching.

CHAPTER VI

THE DESCENT FROM ALFRED
THE GREAT

CHAPTER VI

DESCENT FROM ALFRED THE GREAT AND OTHER CELEBRITIES

See the "Genealogy of the Baskerville Family," Page 32

Trollope in his life of Thackeray says, "A man who allows himself to be awed by a coronet is a snob." This chapter is not a piece of snobbishness. We are not awed, but it is interesting to trace back to some of the celebrities of old times.

Alfred the Great, King of England from 872 to 901, is esteemed the greatest man who ever occupied the English throne. He was a very great man in an age of narrow and small men. The following, said to be his last words, seem characteristic of the man: "Comfort the poor, protect and shelter the weak, and with all thy might right that which is wrong. Then shall the Lord love thee, and God Himself shall be thy great reward."

The Baskervilles of Cheshire are descended from him through Agnes Bostoke, wife of Randle^r Baskervyle.

His descendants at the present day are very numerous, and the descent is well authenticated. King Alfred and his wife, Ethelwitha, had at least five children, three daughters, Ethelfleda, Ethelgeda and Elfrida (or Aelthryth, or Aelthryth), and two sons, Edward, later King Edward, the Elder, and Ethelward, of a studious turn. All of these are said to have "turned out well." The descent seems to be through the first and third daughters.

The eldest, Ethelfleda married Ethelred, Alderman (or Aelderman, or Earl), of Mercia, who governed that kingdom

under Alfred's suzerainty, she sharing the government with him. From her is the descent of the Bostokes, and through them of the Baskervyles, as shown in the following table.

The second daughter, Ethelgeda, became the abbess of the Monastery at Shaftesbury.

The third daughter, Elfrida (or Elfrith), became the wife of Baldwin II, of Flanders, and here hangs a story. Ethelwolf, father of Alfred the Great, after the births of his four sons, of whom Alfred was the youngest, became a widower, and late in life, when he was possibly sixty years old, paid a visit to Charles, the Bald, King of France, grandson of Charlemagne (768-814). While there the romantic youth fell in love with Judith, daughter of Charles, the Bald, said to have been about fourteen years old. He married her, and thus she became the step-mother of Alfred the Great, and his three older brothers. When Ethelwolf died in 857, horrible to relate, Ethelbald, the oldest son, married Judith, his stepmother. Fortunately there were no children to these two marriages. Upon the early death of Ethelbald in 860 Judith went back to France, and lived with her father. Later she married Baldwin, Bras de Fer, her father's Forester, who is said to have taken her by force, and run away with her, but in 864 he was made Count of Flanders by her father, the first of this line. It was their son, Baldwin II, of Flanders, who married Elfrida, third daughter of Alfred the Great, and a descendant of these. Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V, of Flanders, married William, the Conqueror, and through this line the later English kings were descended from Alfred the Great.

Through the lines of these two daughters the descent continued very numerously, and the number of descendants from King Alfred at the present day is very large. Through Judith the descent may be traced to the Carlovingian dynasty of France, and other famous dynasties.

The Baskervyles of Cheshire shared in this descent through King Alfred's oldest daughter *Ethelfleda*, and *Agnes Bostoke*, who married *Randle^r Baskervyle*, of Old Withing-

ton, of record in 1445 and 1473, as shown in the following lineage, to which is also appended other interesting tables :

1. Alfred the Great, 849-901, m. Ethelswitha, father of
2. Ethelfleda, m. Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, d. 919, mother of
3. Elfwina, m. Edulf, Earl of Devon, mother of
4. Algar, Saxon, Earl of Mercia, father of
5. Lucy, m. Yoo de Talbois, E. of Anjou, mother of
6. Lucy, m. Randle 1st, 3rd E. of Chester, father of
7. Randle II, 4th E. of Chester, d. 1153, father of
8. Hugh II, 5th E. of Chester, father of
9. Randle III, 6th E. of Chester, d. 1188, father of
10. Hawise, Countess of Lincoln, m. Sir Warren Bostoke,
mother of
11. Sir Ralph de Bostoke, 1215, m. ——— Poole, father of
12. Sir William de Bostoke, 1234, m. Eliz. Audley, father of
13. Sir Edward de Bostoke. 1260, m. ———, father of
14. Sir Adam de Bostoke. 1338, m. Joan Bocreton, father of
15. Sir William de Bostoke, 1366, m. Winnington, father of
16. Sir Adam de Bostoke, 1374, m. Margery Whitnall, father
of
17. Sir Adam de Bostoke, 1387, m. Janet Bradshaw, father of
18. Sir Ralph de Bostoke, 1427, m. Isabel Lawton, father of
19. Sir Adam de Bostoke, 1459, m. Elizabeth Venables, father
of
20. Sir Nicholas (or George) de Bostoke, m. Catherine Mod-
burleigh, father of
21. Agnes Bostoke, m. Randle^r Baskervyle. See Baskervyle
table.

THE VENABLES

Through *Elizabeth Venables* (19) we are descended from the prominent Venables family of Cheshire through thirteen generations. The possessions of Gilbert de Venables (see Ormerod's *Cheshire*, III, 187), the Norman founder of this barony, are noticed in the *Domesday Survey*. He is supposed to have derived his name from Venables in Normandy, about thirty miles beyond Rouen, on the road to Paris, between St. Pierre and Vernon, and near them, and to have been a younger brother of Stephen, Earl of Blois, record 1093. The baronial estate in Cheshire was very large, including many towns, and the family was conspicuous. The following is the pedigree (*Ormerod*, Chapter III, 198):

1. Gilbert de Venables, supposed to be of Venables, in Normandy, and younger brother of Stephen, Earl of Blois, son of Eudo, E. of Blois, living 1086, father of
2. ——— de Venables, father of
3. Gilbert de Venables, Baron of Kinderton, died in reign of Henry II, m. Margery, dau. of Walthew, son of Walfrie. Lord of Hatton, father of
4. Sir William Venables, Baron of Kinderton, 1188, d. 1228, father of
5. Hugh de Venables, B. of K., 1240 and 49, m. Agnes, dau. of Ranulph de Oxtou, father of
6. Sir Roger de Venables, B. of K., d. 1261, m. Alice, dau. of Alan de Penington, father of
7. Sir William de Venables, Kt., B. of K., d. 1292, m. Margery, dau. of Thos. de Dutton, Kt., father of
8. Sir Hugh de Venables, B. of K., d. 1311, father of
9. Sir Hugh de Venables, B. of K., d. 1348, father of
10. Hugh de Venables, B. of K., 1391, m. dau. of Hugh de Cotton, father of

11. Sir Richard de Venables, B. of K., b. 1365, d. 1403, m. Isabel, dau. of Rawlin de Langton, father of
12. Hugh de Venables, B. of K., d. 1416, m. Cicely ———, father of
13. Elizabeth de Venables (4th child), m. *Adam de Bostoke*, as stated.

The Venable family of Virginia is descended from this family, and the pedigree may be found in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, as stated. Other similar pedigrees may be traced back.

PEDIGREE OF ALFRED THE GREAT TO 90 B. C.

The following pedigree of Alfred the Great is by James Anderson, the Scotch genealogist, in his *Royal Pedigrees*. It may be verified as far back as Cedric, the first Saxon King of Wessex, in Hume's *History of England*:

1. Harderich, King of the Saxons, B. C. 90;
2. Anserich, King of the Saxons, A. D. 1;
3. Wilke, King of the Saxons, A. D. 8;
4. Svarticke I, Prince of the Saxons, A. D. 30;
5. Svarticke II, Prince of the Saxons, A. D. 76;
6. Sigword, Prince of the Saxons, A. D. 80;
7. Whitekind, King of the Saxons, A. D. 106;
8. Wilke II, Prince of the Saxons, A. D. 190;
9. Marbod, King of the Saxons, reigned 66 years, 190-256;
10. Bodo or Wodin, their deified Mars, reigned 44 years,
256-300;
11. Bealdegus, or Beldeg;
12. Brandus, or Brando;
13. Freodegarus, or Freiwin;
14. Friairin, or Freiwin;
15. Wigga;
16. Gerisius or Gewisch;
17. Esla;
18. Esla;
19. Elisius;
20. Cerdic, or Cherdick, came to Britain with his band in 495,
King of Wessex, 519-534;
21. Kenwick, or Chenwick, King of Wessex, 534-583;
22. Ceolin, or Ciaulin, 560, King of Wessex;
23. Cuthwin, King of Wessex, d. 581;
24. Cuth, or Cutha;

25. Ceowald, or Cheldwald;
26. Cenred, or Kenred;
27. Ingils, or Ingisel, brother of King Ina;
28. Eoppa;
29. Esa. or Easa;
30. Alchmond;
31. Egbert, 1st King of all Britain, 800-838;
32. Ethelwolf, King of all Britain, 838-857;
33. Alfred the Great, King of England, 872-900. said to have
been the greatest man of all the English kings.

Summary—

From the writer to Agnes Bostoke, generations.....	14
From Agnes Bostoke to Alfred the Great.....	21
From Alfred to Harderick, 90 B. C.....	33
<hr/>	
Generations in the pedigree.....	68

LINEAGE OF ALFRED THE GREAT FROM ADAM

The *Saxon Chronicle* seems to be the earliest and most authentic record of Saxon history, containing, as it does, the original and authentic testimony of contemporary writers from the first arrival of the Saxons in England, to A. D. 1154. One of the contributors to this record was King Alfred the Great, and the following lineage from this *Saxon Chronicle* is said to have been contributed by him.

The Chronicles of the Kings of England, by William of Malmesbury, a monk of the Monastery at Malmesbury, England, whom Archbishop Usher called "the chief of our historians," and who died in 1143, also gives a pedigree of Alfred the Great, from Noah. These are very similar, with a few variations. In the following table the pedigree from the *Saxon Chronicle* is given on the left, and that from *Malmesbury*, as he is called, on the right.

Saxon Chronicle, p. 62:

Chronicles of Malmesbury.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Adam. | |
| 2. Seth. | |
| 3. Enos. | |
| 4. Cainion. | |
| 5. Malalahel. | |
| 6. Jared. | |
| 7. Enoh. | |
| 8. Mathusalem. | |
| 9. Lamech. | |
| 10. Noah. | Noah. |
| 11. Sceaf, born in the ark. | Streaf, born in the ark. |
| 12. Bedwig. | Bedwig. |
| 13. Hwala. | Guala. |
| 14. Hathra. | Hathra. |
| 15. Itermon | Itermon. |

16. Heremod.	Heremod. Scaef.
17. Sceldeva.	Scildi.
18. Beaw.	Beaw.
19. Taetwa.	Taetwa.
20. Geat.	Geat.
21. Godwolf.	Godwolf.
22. Fenn.	Finn.
23. Frithuwulf.	
24. Freaivine.	Frealaf.
25. Frithuwald.	Frithowald.
26. Woden.	Woden.
(from him proceeded the kings of many nations)	
27. Beldeg.	Balday.
28. Brond.	Broad.
29. Frithozar.	Frithuzar.
30. Freawin.	Frewine.
31. Wig.	Wig.
32. Gewis.	Gewis.
33. Esla.	Esla.
34. Elesa	Elesa.
35. Cerdic, d. 534.	Cerdic.
36. Creoding, d. 560.	Creoda.
37. Cynric.	Cynric.
38. Ceawlin, d. 593.	Ceawlin.
39. Cuthwin.	Cuthwin.
40. Cutha.	Cutha.
41. Ceolwald, d. 689	Ceolwald.
42. Kenred.	Cenred.
43. Ingild, brother of King Ina	Ingild.
44. Eoppa.	Eoppa.
45. Eaffa.	Eafa.
46. Elmund or Alchmond.	Ealhmund.
47. Egbert, d. 838.	Egbert.
48. Ethelwolf, d. 857.	Ethelwolf.
49. Alfred the Great.	Alfred the Great.

These tables are given here, partly because they are interesting in themselves, and partly to show how much interest was taken in genealogy at this remote period.

Please observe that they are not given as part of our family history, but as curiosities, and as they are stated by the authors, for what they are worth. The writer, not having a personal knowledge of the period, cannot personally corroborate them. Doubtless, back to Cerdic they are absolutely historic and authentic, and back of that, except the Scriptural names, I know nothing of it.

Tables of royal descent, so often found, are not necessarily fanciful illusions, as many uninformed people often claim. They have excited the interest of many well informed historical students, and are generally reliable. In this connection the following extract from the genealogical notes of *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* of August 15th, 1915, is interesting:

"We have all read in the past week of the dinner given at the San Francisco Exposition by some gentlemen of royal descent, and it sounded very grand. We feel as if it is most mete and proper that this fact should be published in the daily papers, for it is not everybody that can boast of such a privilege. Yet when we come to think about it, we have many in our midst, who can trace their lineage not to one king, but to several.

"For instance, take the old planter and colonial Governor Edward Digges, and Mary Horsmanden, wife of the first William Byrd, of Westover. We couple them for the reason that Governor Digges and Mrs. Byrd were nearly related, and in a few generations trace to the same ancestors, Sir Warham St Leger, and Ursula Nevil, his wife.

"The royal descent of American citizens of the present day is a thing, of which many are skeptical and incredulous. But there is no doubt about these facts, and when one acquires a proper knowledge of the subject, it is easy enough to understand. In the Middle Ages members of royal families did not

confine their marriages to their own rank, but married their daughters to the great feudal lords, who held themselves almost equal to kings. The daughters of these great lords married lords of lower degree, and in turn their daughters married knights, or untitled gentlemen. It is thus easy to see how royal descents are so easily spread.

“The two Virginians mentioned above, and of course their descendants, can be traced in direct line to the great kings of England—Alfred, William the Conqueror, Henry II, and Edward III. Also to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster—Shakespeare’s ‘Time-honoured Lancaster’—to that Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was the friend, and afterwards the victim of Richard III, to Clovis, Hugh Capet, and many other historical celebrities.

* * * * *

“The descent of a plenty Americans (sic) from flesh and blood kings is absolutely proven.”

Numerous other ancient pedigrees, branching off from those given in this chapter, might be added. But they are left to the ingenious research of the reader.

CHAPTER VII

ADDITIONAL NOTES OF THE ALLIED FAMILIES

NOTES ON THE EMBRY AND
COLEMAN FAMILIES

"BASKERVILLE GENEALOGY," PAGE 117

NOTES ON THE EMBRY AND COLEMAN FAMILIES

Referring to the *Baskerville Genealogy*, page 117:

My persistent efforts to trace farther back the lineage of these families have been unsuccessful, but I have acquired some interesting information. From the Journal of the House of Burgesses we learn that on May 27th, 1727, "The Governor recommends an allowance to Capt. Henry Embry, who with thirty-seven men of the militia of Surry Co., was sent to scour the Southern frontier of mischievous Indians on account of a murder committed." See *William and Mary Quarterly*, XXII, 153. This was evidently Coln. Henry Embry, Sr.

Henry Embry, Jr., died in 1753, not 1756, as previously stated. He did not marry Priscilla Blount, but Priscilla Wilkinson. I find this from information kindly given me by Mr. W. C. Torrence, Secretary of the Valentine Museum, and Associate Editor of the *William and Mary Quarterly*, obtained from the Chesterfield Co. records and elsewhere, which traces back her descent from Christopher Branch, of "Kingsland," Chesterfield Co., who came from England to Virginia, about 1600. Using this, and *Branchiana*, and *Branch of Abingdon*, by Mr. Jas. Branch Cabell, I have been enabled to construct a chart, which carries her lineage eight generations farther back to Richard Branch, of Abingdon, England, who died in 1544. This lineage is given in the table which follows this note.

Mary Embry, daughter of Henry Embry, Jr., and Priscilla Wilkinson, his wife, who later married John Coleman, had not been married on July 14th, 1762, when the will of her grandfather, Coln. Henry Embry, Sr., was executed, which shows that she was still "Mary Embry," and was of age, or more than twenty-one years old, her father having died in 1753. And so her son, Coln. Henry Embry Coleman, my great grandfather, was probably born in 1764, or later.

Martha Embry, wife of Coln. Henry Embry, Sr., whose family name we do not know, died in Brunswick Co. in 1771. She seems to have left no will, but we find an appraisement of her estate ordered by the court in March, 1771. See *Baskerville Papers*, Vol. I.

Abstracts of the wills of Joseph Wilkinson, and Joseph Wilkinson, Jr., grandfather, and father of Priscilla Wilkinson Embry, and a deed from her, "Priscilla Embry, widow," in 1753, may also be found in the same volume. Her father bequeathed her 240 acres of land in Amelia Co., "on Ward's line," &c.

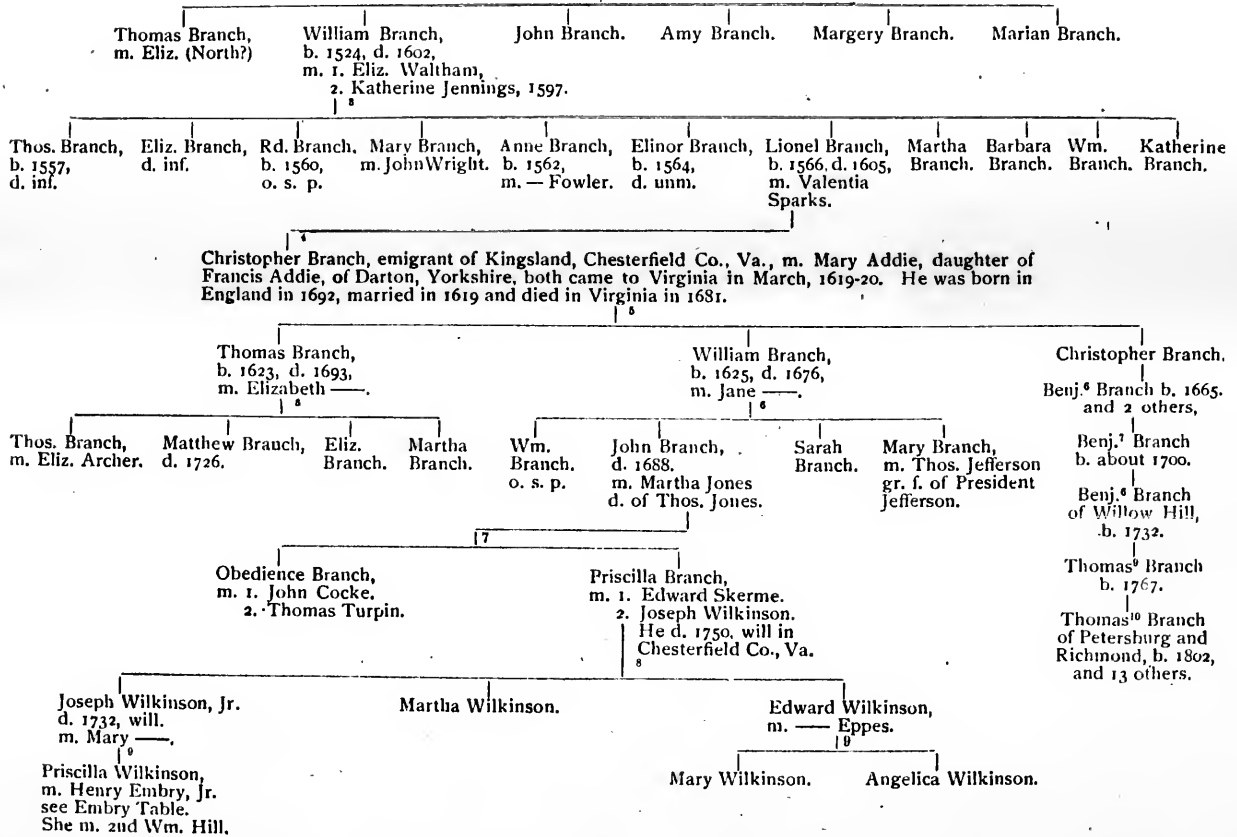
From a series of articles in the *William and Mary Quarterly*, Volumes XXIV, and XXV, by Mr. Wm. C. Torrence, Associate Editor, we get interesting information in regard to the Branch ancestors of our Embry grandmother.

In a "List of Living and Dead in Virginia, February 16, 1623," the "Senate Document (Extra) Colonial Records of Va., pp. 37-38," and Hotten's *Emigrants*, pp. 169-196, we find Christopher Branch. And again, in "The Muster of the Inhabitants of the College Land in Virginia, the 23rd January, 1624-5," we find the names of Christopher Branch, who came in the London "Marchant" in 1619, and Mary, his wife, who also came in the same ship. And in "The Muster" we also find recorded the name of their son, Thomas Branch, then nine months old. Also we find among the "fortye Tythables ordered by the court to fitt out men, horse, armies, &c.," in the County of Henrico in 1679 * * * "Mr. Tho. Branch, Sen., and Xtopher Branch, Jun." Of the 145 names mentioned in the list for 1624 only three can be identified positively in the list for 1679, viz: Christopher Branch, Thomas Osborne, and Thos. Harris," and "Thomas Branch and Christopher Branch, Jr., were son and grandson of Christopher Branch of the 1624 list." * * * "*Branchiana* [already referred to] gives only an account of the descendants of Chris-

THE EMBRY FAMILY.

DESCENT OF PRISCILLA WILKINSON, WIFE OF HENRY EMBRY, JR.

Richard¹ Branch, of Abingdon, England, m. Elizabeth Beauford, d. 1556, dau. of Thomas Beauford, of Cornwall, m. Margaret Basset, b before 1500, d. 1544 (will), of wealth and prominence. He was son of Thomas Beauford, of Dean, Co. Gloucester, Herald's Vis of Oxford, 1566.



See *Branchiana and Branch of Abingdon*, by James Branch Cabell, in the Virginia Historical Society library, for a detailed history of the Branch family. Note that the traditional English descent in the former, after investigation in England, is changed in the latter, which is followed here.

topher⁵ Branch, *youngest* son of Christopher⁴ Branch, the emigrant." Our ancestress, Priscilla⁹ Branch, as shown in the table, was descended from William⁵ Branch, an older brother. For a more complete treatment of this subject we refer to *Branchiana, Branch of Abingdon*, and *William and Mary Quarterly*, Volumes XXIV and XXV.

Referring to the *Baskerville Genealogy*, page 121:

I have accumulated a mass of notes in regard to the Coleman family from many sources, some of them authentic, and some mere statements apparently without any authority. Some of the statements sent me, long and with almost innumerable names, seemed of so little practical value to my research, that I have returned them without making a copy. I will attempt to give a summary of what seemed to me worth preserving.

There are quite a number of families of this name in Virginia, which seem not to be connected, and yet they may have a common origin, and this may be the one indicated below. I can find no definite information in regard to it. And as to an English connection, the name is not found to any extent in the English genealogical works.

Through an inquiry directed to me from a gentleman in Tennessee a correspondence was opened with him, and others to whom he referred. They kindly sent me a mass of notes and pedigrees, which they had collected in regard to the Coleman family. These did not in any way connect with our branch of the family, as far as we know it, except hypothetically. And yet I propose to give a summary of them as far as they may possibly relate to us. They consist chiefly of tables of the other branches of the family, in which we are not particularly interested, and the family is so large, that I cannot attempt to include more than what seems to relate to our own branch.

In Hotten's *Emigrants*, pp. 170 and 204, we find a Henry "Coltman" and his wife were living in Virginia in 1623. In 1624 his muster is given, aged thirty, the name being

"Henery Coltman," and wife Ann, aged twenty-six. He came over in the "Noah" in August, 1610, and his wife Ann came in May, 1620, in the "Merchant," of London. This is evidently the same Henry Coleman, who appears several times in the Colonial records, although Hotten spells the name "Coltman." From Hotten we also find that two other Colemans came from England in 1635, viz: William Coleman, aged sixteen, in the "Assurance," and John Coleman, aged forty, in the "Expedition." But the tables, which we have, seem to connect with the first, Henry and Ann Coleman.

From the Virginia Land Books we find that Henry Coleman received four land grants in Elizabeth City Co.: in 1632 1000 A, in 1634 60 A, in 1635 150 A, and in 1642 104 A.

From Hening's Statutes, I, 223, we find that on October 7th, 1634, Henry Coleman was excommunicated for thirty days "for using scornful speeches, and for putting his hat on in church, when according to the order of the court he was to acknowledge and ask forgiveness for his offence." Possibly he did not realize that this instance of his stiff-neckedness would be permanently recorded. From him we seem probably to be descended, as indicated in my table found farther on, made out from the tables loaned to me, as stated. They bear the appearance of being probably correct, but I must be frank and say that they are not proven. Doubtless some of the Colemans are descended from those who came over in 1635, and possibly at other times—we cannot tell.

Thus from Hotten's account we find that Henry Coleman was born in 1594, came from England in 1610, and was married before 1623. In the tables, differing with Hotten, he is said to have married Catherine ———, and to have had three sons, William², Anthony², and Richard². Of William and Anthony we have no information. Richard² Coleman is said to have married Ann ———, and to have received a land grant of 2000 A, in 1654. They seem to have had four children, William³, Robert³, Joseph³, and John³, whose descendants (in part) are given in the table. Of the second,

"Robert Coleman, Sr.," we find he may be identified with the first of the name in Gloucester Co., mentioned later, from whom, the family tradition states, our branch of the family is descended. There is nothing else of interest in this series of papers, except possibly a few names, taken from them, which are shown in our first table.

Another source of information in regard to the Colemans is *The Register of Abingdon Parish*, Gloucester Co., Va., and in contrast with the others this is absolutely authentic. My cousin, Mrs. Thomas Edmunds, formerly Miss Nannie Coleman, my father's first cousin, has told me that her father, Dr. E. A. Coleman, late of Halifax Co., Va., had told her that our Coleman family is descended from one of three brothers, who came from England in the 17th century, and settled in Gloucester Co., Va. Following this clue I have tried to look up the Colemans of Gloucester Co. The old records of that county are all lost or destroyed, and I have had recourse to *The Register of Abingdon Parish*, already referred to, and from direct and indirect statements found there, have constructed our second table, in which the prevalence of the names Robert, Thomas, and John, are notable. In this table there are at least three Johns, who from their dates may have been the John Coleman, who married Mary Embry, and was our ancestor, viz: 1st John^t, son of John^s, born 1727; 2nd John^t, son of Thomas^s, born 1736; and 3rd John^t, son of James^s, born 1722.

Besides these, referring to page 121 of my *Baskerville Genealogy*, we find from the Virginia land books, &c., other Colemans during this period in York, Charles City and Prince George counties, including several Johns, from whom our ancestor, John Coleman, may have descended. I must confess that I am unable to solve this problem. Before getting the Gloucester clue I had supposed that the family came through York, Charles City and Prince George counties.

Please observe that Robert^s Coleman of our first table is the same as Robert^t Coleman of our second table.

The following is a summary of land grants to the Colemans, as far as we have them:

Henry Coleman, 1632-42, Elizabeth City Co., 4 land grants, evidently the same as No. 1 of our first table;

William Coleman, 1635, Elizabeth City Co., one land grant, may be the emigrant, or the son of the last;

Anthony Coleman, 1645, James City Co., apparently of the second generation of our first table;

John Coleman, 1642, Charles City Co.;

John Coleman, 1645, York Co. records, judgment;

Richard Coleman, 1651-4, Rappahannock Co., four land grants;

John Coleman and Mary, his wife, 1725, Prince George Co., two deeds;

John Coleman, 1714-16, Prince George Co., two deeds;

John Coleman, 1724, Prince George Co., land grant;

Francis Coleman, 1716-24, Prince George Co., three land grants;

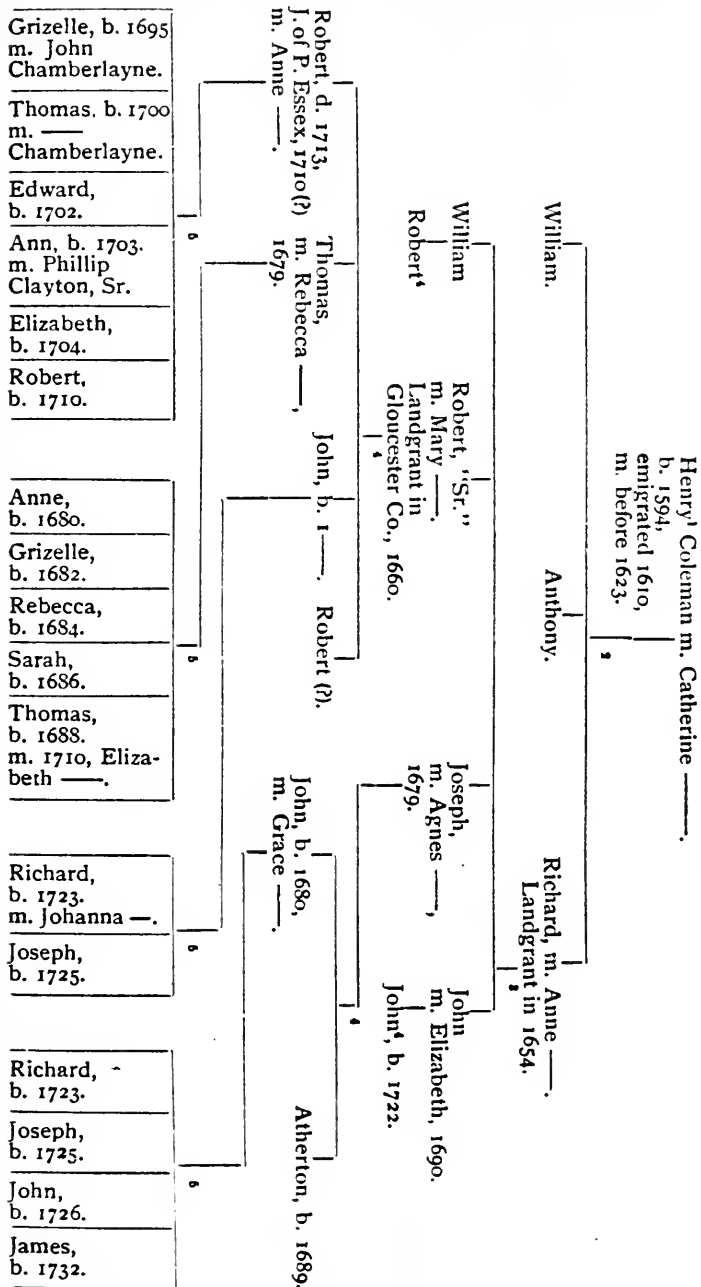
William Coleman, 1717-37, Prince George Co., six land grants.

I have tried to trace back John Coleman, who married Mary Embry, but without success. Apparently the records of Lunenburg and Brunswick counties give no clues. The earliest mention I can find of him is when Halifax Co. was formed from Lunenburg Co. in 1752, when he was a member of the vestry. This is from a small pamphlet called *Halifax County, Va.*, in the Virginia State Library, by Morrison. From it we also learn that he was one of the justices present at a court in 1763, and again in 1776—also that he was a member of the Virginia General Assembly in May and October, 1782—also that his son, Henry Embry Coleman, was a member of the General Assembly in 1789.

From the records of Brunswick Co. we find that on September 15th, 1784, John Coleman and wife Mary [née Embry] executed a deed conveying 778 acres of land in Brunswick Co., "being the land they formerly lived on," and "part of the said land was given [willed] to the said Mary Coleman by her grandfather, Henry Embry, deceased." sold to Richard Elliott for £1,500.

THE EARLY COLEMANS.

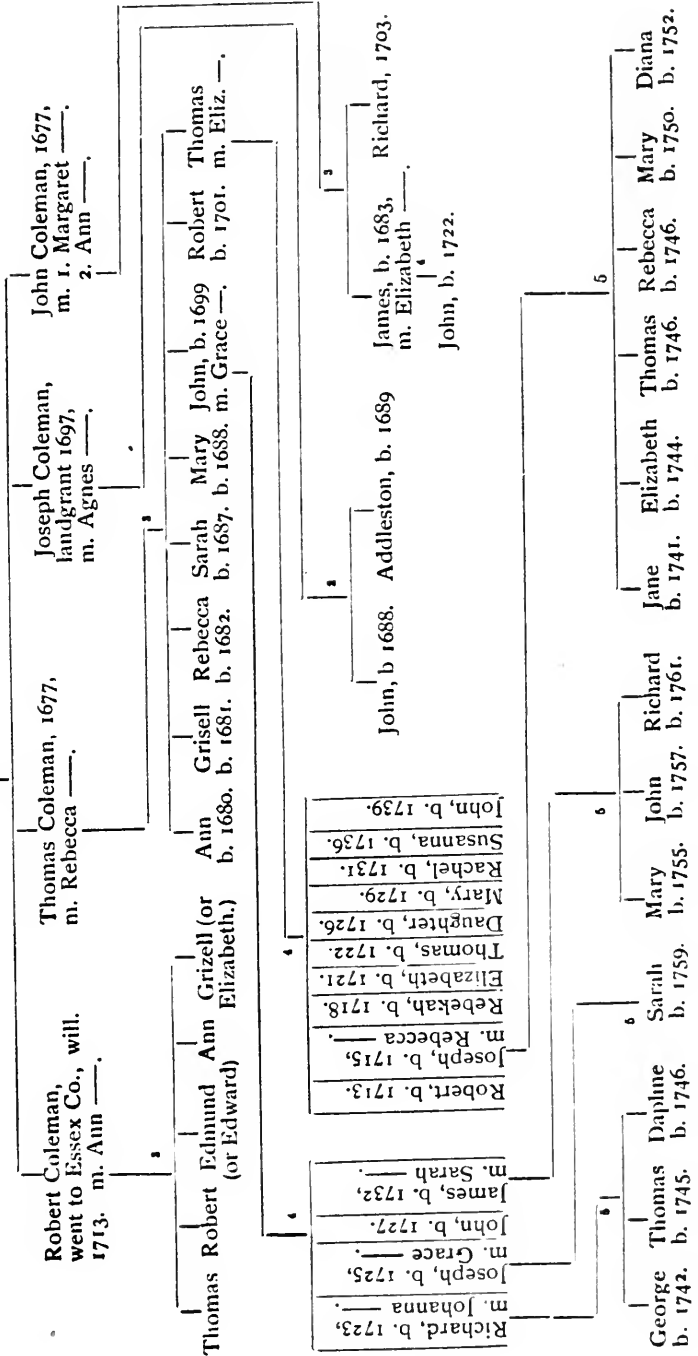
From statements and tables not authenticated.



COLEMANS OF GLOUCESTER CO., VA.

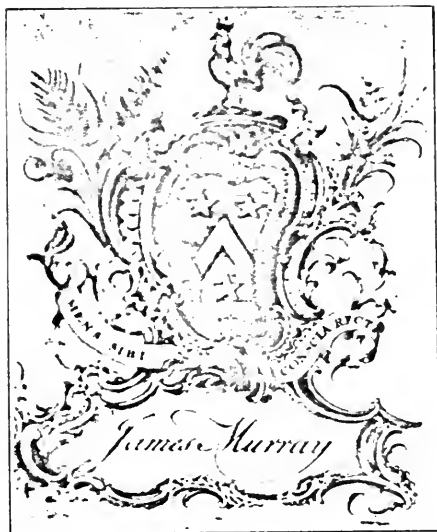
From the Abingdon Parish Register.

Robert' Coleman, Sr., landgrants 1662 to 1673.



NOTES OF THE MURRAY
FAMILY

"BASKERVILLE GENEALOGY," PAGE 127



BOOK PLATE OF JAMES¹ MURRAY

NOTES OF THE MURRAY FAMILY

Referring to the *Baskerville Genealogy*, page 127:

Our knowledge of our ancestor, James¹ Murray, is fragmentary, but I can add some bits of information obtained here and there.

It is interesting to note that Miss Nickie Murray, the sister of William Murray, Lord Chief Justice of England, is mentioned in Scott's *Redgauntlet*, I, 142, as "The patroness of Edinburgh assemblies."

Our chief source of information in regard to James¹ Murray, is the *Bristol Parish Vestry Book*, edited by Mr. Chamberlayne. A closer examination shows us that he was first appointed to the vestry on August 25, 1746, and that he continued in the vestry until his death in 1764. His last attendance seems to have been on July 26, 1763, and on Dec. 1st, 1764, "John Bannister was appointed vestryman in room of James Murray, deceased." Hence we assume that he died in 1764.

On Nov. 10th, 1748, he was appointed "Church Warden," being for one year, also on Nov. 25th, 1758, and Jany. 5th, 1760, and doubtless at other times, as only some of the appointments seem to be recorded. Probably there were no elections, and the incumbents held over.

On October 31st, 1747, Murray and Gordon were paid by order of the vestry 12s. 9d., apparently a store account, indicating that he was in mercantile business under that firm name. He was also paid for "Sacramentary elements," and for having them carried to the chapels.

In 1758 he was paid an account as Sheriff of Prince George Co., an important office then. We also find in the registry of baptisms, the dates of the births of his seven children as given in our table. Then follows a list of the negroes

belonging to him, born between October, 1735, and September, 1758, thirty-seven in number, which indicates a large family of them belonging to him.

We find that his second son, John² Murray, was his executor, and that a payment was made to him as such as late as Dec. 31st, 1772.

From the *William and Mary Quarterly*, XXI, 65, we learn that on Dec. 31st, 1772, "the widow of Mr. James Murray married Jerman Baker, attorney-at-law, living near Petersburg," being a marriage notice from *The Virginia Gazette*. He was a prominent lawyer, and at the first U. S. Court held in Richmond, on Dec. 17th, 1789, he was admitted to practice with Wm. DuVal, John Marshall and John Innis (*History of Richmond*, Christian). It looked as if this was our ancestress, née Anne Bolling. But later we find from a Baker family Bible, now in North Carolina, that this was the widow of James² Murray, Jr., née Martha Ward. See *Bristol Parish*, page 200, and *Pocahontas*, by Wyndham Robertson, page 35.

Dr. Slaughter's *Bristol Parish*, states that James² Murray, born July 10th, 1743, and John² Murray, born Sept. 3, 1744, (sons of James¹ Murray), owned large estates in Mecklenburg Co., near what is now known as "Chase City," then called "Christiansburg," and the Episcopal church still standing and in use there (1879) was built by them. William² Murray, born May 6, 1752, inherited the paternal seat "Athol," or "Athol Braes," near Petersburg named in perpetuation of that of the ancestral seat in Scotland. William being of imposing personal appearance, and from the name of his residence, was called the "Duke of Athol." He practised medicine and was a warm friend of John Randolph of Roanoke, whose grandmother, Jane Bolling, was sister of his mother, Anne Bolling.

"Athol Braes" was in the present Prince George Co., and not in Amelia Co., as stated in the *Virginia Magazine* of January, 1914, which upon investigation is found to be an error. There may be found in the *Virginia Magazine* of October, 1915 (Vol. XXIII, No. 4), p. 442, a copy of a letter, still

preserved, from Mary Deans, daughter of James and Caroline Fleming Deans, the latter being a granddaughter of Mary Bolling, sister of Anne Bolling, wife of James¹ Murray. This letter contains a good deal of interesting and valuable information. Writing to her uncle, Captain Charles Fleming, on November 11th, 1779, from "Athol," home of her great "Aunt Murray," where she seems to have been living, she speaks of it in endearing terms. She writes of "the distressing situation of my poor Aunt Murray, by the death of her two eldest daughters." These were Anne Murray, who married Neil Buchanan, and Margaret Murray, who married Thomas Gordon, the last two being ancestors of the writer. "My Cousin Buchanan died the 25 (torn) husband the 6th of April [1779]; they left behind them three fine girls. My cousin, Margaret Gordon, died on the 12th of October, after an illness of nearly fourteen months; she died in three weeks after she heard of her sister's death, and left a nice little girl about fifteen months old." This little girl, born in 1778, was Anne Gordon, later the wife of Coln. Henry E. Coleman, and the writer's ancestress. After her mother's death, her aunt, Mrs. Mary Murray Davies, took charge of her and raised her. Later Thomas Gordon married Elizabeth Baird, and there are other descendants from the second marriage.

We find also from the *Virginia Magazine* that James Deans, father of Mary Deans, in his will, dated April 20th, 1762, bequeathed conditionally "£200 to Anne and Margaret, daughters of his friend James Murray, of Athol Braes," and appointed as one of his executors "his friend James Murray, of Athol Braes, Prince George Co.," showing the location of Athol.

There were other James Murrays in tidewater Virginia at the time of our ancestor and earlier, their names appearing on the land books, county records, and this, of course, is somewhat confusing.

We present opp. page 149 a copy of the bookplate of James¹ Murray, containing the family coat of arms, from a photograph by Mr. H. P. Cook, photographer, Richmond, Va.

NOTES OF THE KENNON
FAMILY

BASKERVILLE GENEALOGY, PAGE 147

NOTES OF THE KENNON FAMILY

Referring to the *Baskerville Genealogy*, page 147:

The Kennon family and connection is of the best standing, but very large, and as the connection is distant, I have not had space to refer to its later history, although a great deal of interesting information in regard to it is accessible. But it will be interesting to record a few additional notes in regard to Richard¹ Kennon and his family.

We find from *Hènrìco Parish*, Moore, I, 227, that Mary² Kennon was married to John Bolling on December 29th, 1697.

From the *Bristol Parish Vestry Book* we find that Mrs. Richard¹ Kennon long survived her husband, at least thirty-nine years, he having died in 1696. On December 7th, 1720, the second meeting of the vestry records, the book not going back of that year, it was "ordered that the ferry be continued to Mrs. Elizabeth Kennon the next ensuing year, as formerly." The annual payment to her for the ferry was 2,500 pounds of tobacco, the usual currency then, and there are seventeen orders of payment, some semi-annual, the last being in 1735. And after that we know nothing of her. This was thirty-nine years after her husband's death.

From an article in *The (Richmond) Times-Dispatch*, by Miss Gilberta S. Whittle, a descendant, we learn that "Conjurer's Neck," the early Kennon home, the house having been erected in 1685, is said to be the oldest surviving residence in Virginia. It antedates Blandford Church by fifty-two years, and existed thirteen years before the colonial government was removed from Jamestown to Williamsburg. It is about five miles below Petersburg on the north side of the Appomattox River, at the mouth of Swift Creek, and occupies the peninsular or "neck" between them. The house is about a hundred yards from the river, and the yard was ornamented with handsome walks, and cedar and magnolia trees. It is said to have

been built with imported brick, with walls almost three feet thick, and embellished with carved walnut interior woodwork. In 1879 it was partially burned, and the interior and the furniture destroyed. But the walls remained firm, except the north wall, which was cracked. This was pulled down and drawn in, and thus the house made narrower there.

It passed out of possession of the family many years ago, and is now (1908) owned by Mr. Theodore Lower, formerly of South Dakota, and is known as "The Brick House."

On March 1, 1710, Mrs. Elizabeth Kennon conveyed "Conjuror's Neck" by deed to her son, William Kennon—Henrico Records, Bk. 1688-1707, p. 206.

APPENDIX

DISTRIBUTION OF THE "GENEALOGY
OF THE BASKERVILLE FAMILY."

DISTRIBUTION OF THE "GENEALOGY OF THE BASKERVILLE FAMILY."

Complimentary copies have been sent to the following public libraries:

1. Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
2. Virginia Historical Society Library, Richmond, Va.
3. Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.
4. New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N. H.
5. New England Historical Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.
6. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.
7. New York Genealogical Biographical Society, New York, N. Y.
8. Yale University Library, 226 W. 58th street, New Haven, Conn.
9. University of Virginia Library, University of Virginia, Va.
10. New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park, W., New York City.
11. Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
12. Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I.
13. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
14. The Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.
15. New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H.
16. American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
17. The Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.
18. New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
19. The New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
20. The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.

21. New Jersey Historical Society.
22. Californial Genealogical Society, 1113 Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco, Cal.
23. Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va.
24. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
25. Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
26. Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
27. South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S. C.
28. Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.

Complimentary copies have been sent also to more than a hundred persons, descendants, or relatives.

And this distribution to public libraries, and persons, includes the following States and Territories:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Virginia, | 15. Wisconsin, |
| 2. North Carolina, | 16. Iowa, |
| 3. New York, | 17. Utah, |
| 4. District of Columbia, | 18. California, |
| 5. Illinois, | 19. Missouri, |
| 6. Alabama, | 20. London, England, |
| 7. Tennessee, | 21. Phillipine Islands, |
| 8. Pennsylvania, | 22. Minnesota, |
| 9. New Hampshire, | 23. New Jersey, |
| 10. Maryland, | 24. South Carolina, |
| 11. Massachusetts, | 25. Washington, |
| 12. Mississippi, | 26. Florida, |
| 13. Texas, | 27. China. |
| 14. Rhode Island, | |

Richmond, Va., April 12th, 1913.

The following extracts from acknowledgements of the receipt of the *Baskerville Genealogy* are pleasing:

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Mr. John H. Lucas, of Memphis, Tenn., great grandson of Martha⁴ Minge Baskerville:

"My unbounded gratitude cannot be expressed on paper for the charmingly interesting book you have sent me. I assure you no one could appreciate it more. I will preserve it and hand it down as a cherished heirloom to future generations. The only regret I have is that it did not come during the lifetime of my dear old father, who would have enjoyed it so much."

Mrs. Lilian Baskerville Graham, wife of Rev. Dr. H. Tucker Graham, President of Hampden-Sidney College, and daughter of Coln. William⁶ Baskerville:

"It is a valuable work and shows years of careful research, study, and energy. All the members of the Baskerville 'clan' owe you a debt of gratitude."

Dr. Charles^s Baskerville, Ph.D., F. C. S., Professor of Chemistry in the College of the City of New York, highly distinguished for successful chemical research:

"You were kind to send me a copy of *The Book*; you were better to have it printed; and you were best in carrying out a fine idea, that of bringing together the available data of the Baskerville family. I am most anxious to secure two more copies, one for each of my children."

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of Petersburg, Va., Vice-President of the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Company, grandson of Mary^s Eaton Baskervill:

"I am much pleased to receive your book, and feel that the families, whose histories are traced, are under great obligations to you. * * * I have only been able to glance at the book, and am much pleased with what I could see of it. You must have expended great care and labor upon it."

Mrs. Mary D. Burrall, of Ginter Park, Richmond, Va., granddaughter of Martha^s Minge Baskervill:

"I cannot tell you how highly I appreciate your kind thought in sending me your book. * * * I find much in it to interest me. It represents patient and painstaking work and reflects great credit on you. I am sure everyone of the name or blood will feel indebted to you."

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"I find your book deeply interesting, and that it evidences much hard work and careful research on your part. And I, as one of the descendants who is so fortunate as to have a copy, thank you for all you have done."

Mr. Thomas A. Watkins, of Chatham, Va.:

"I cannot tell you how much obliged I am to you for the book. I prize it very highly, not only because it was written and compiled by you, but because our family genealogy is always a matter of deep interest to me."

Mrs. George P. Tarry, of Laurel Hill, Mecklenburg County, Va., whose husband, the late Mr. George P. Tarry, was a grandson of Mary⁵ Eaton Baskervill:

"I thank you very much for the book, and appreciate your remembrance. I am glad for my children to have a family record of the Baskerville family, especially as it is an old and honored one."

Mr. Charles Thomas Baskerville, of Boydton, Va., Commonwealth's Attorney of Mecklenburg County:

"I desire to express my sincere thanks for your kindness in sending me the book. It bears evidence of considerable research on your part, and I desire to congratulate you upon the neatness of the volume, and the pleasing style of its arrangement and composition."

Professor Charles⁷ Read Baskervill, of the University of Chicago, of the Tennessee branch:

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Mr. John⁷ Barber Baskerville, Roanoke, Va., of the Pulaskee branch:

"The Baskerville book is most highly prized and appreciated, and I wish to assure you of my appreciation of the work you have done in compiling it."

Mr. Thomas H. Baskerville, 31 Nassau Street, New York City:

"I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in sending me the Baskerville book. It is very well done, and I find it exceedingly interesting."

Mrs. Dr. Walter H. Chinn, Hague, Va., formerly Miss Emily Baskervill, daughter of George⁸ D. Baskervill, of Prince George County, Va.:

"Would that I could half tell you how grateful I am, and you can never half understand my appreciation of this most valuable book you have sent me. Dr. Chinn and I have spent every quiet leisure moment in studying it, and he and well as I, has found it intensely interesting. It shows great study and patience."

Rev. George⁶ Booth Baskervill, Mason, Tenn., of the Tennessee branch:

"Like the nobility and kings, I will claim kin, when any of the family have done a thing as well as you have compiled the

genealogy and written the history of the Baskervilles. I am delighted with the book and nothing else could give me such pleasure.”

Mr. William⁷ Baskervill, Red Lawn, Mecklenburg Co., Va. (See Table B.):

“Your much appreciated book reached me safely, and I prize it very highly, and thank you more than I can tell you.”

Dr. George⁷ Baskervill, Winona, Miss. (See Table B.):

“The book reached me safely, and I wish to assure you of my high appreciation of your sending it to me. I am sure it contains a great deal fuller account of our family than I have ever seen before, and I certainly prize it more than I can express to you.”

Mr. Edgar D. Brown, Dallas, Texas, a great grandson of Mary⁵ Anne Baskervill:

“Your book on the Baskerville family was received several days ago, and I wish to thank you very much for it. I can assure you that it is very highly appreciated by all of us.”

Mrs. Amelia Baskervill Martin, whose husband, Dr. W. E. Martin, is President of the Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala., she being a daughter of the late Professor William⁶ M. Baskervill, of Vanderbilt University:

“I shall always treasure this record you have sent me, and hand it on to my children as a valuable legacy.”

Mr. Edgar M. Baskervill, Charlotte, N. C., grandson of William⁶ Baskervill:

"This volume covers a subject which has always held my interest, and I look forward with pleasure to its perusal and study."

Mrs. Frances Jones Ricks, Washington, D. C., granddaughter of Elizabeth⁵ Baskervill:

"The big book came this morning. It is a truly big surprise. I expected just a little booklet. I have found it most interesting, and thank you heartily for the gift. * * * I congratulate you on your success, and again thank you for remembering me."

Mrs. Mary Hamilton Caskie, Bedford City, Va., daughter of my uncle, Robert Hamilton:

"I have not words to express my appreciation of your ready and kind reply to my letter and the generous gift of your book. It is now one of my treasures."

Mrs. Alice B. Finch, Hampden-Sidney, Va., daughter of my uncle, George Thomas Baskervill:

"How can I thank you for this cherished gift! Of all things you could have given me I prize it most. To say I appreciate it but tamely and feebly expresses how I feel your kind thoughtfulness and generosity."

Mr. John Willis Baskervill, Roanoke, Va., grandson of my great uncle, George D. Baskervill:

"The book has been a source of much pleasure, interest, and gratification, and will always be."

Mrs. J. Howe Kent, Dublin, Va., daughter of Dr. John⁷ Barber Baskerville:

"I have seldom had a greater pleasure, and never more complete surprise in a gift than your beautiful book has given me. * * * It is a very great pleasure to have this splendid account of our ancestors, and I cannot find words to express my appreciation of such a generous gift. The book is beautifully arranged, and must represent much patient research, and will give great pleasure to many who love the name. I cannot but think how my dear father, gone from us, would have enjoyed it, and I am glad to have it for his idol, my little son."

Mrs. Blanch B. Moore, Ukiah, Cal., daughter of Mr. John⁶ Barber Baskerville:

"I beg you will accept my sincere thanks for your courtesy and kindness. Together with my husband and children, I have found much pleasure in reading the family history."

Mr. Ben. R. Baskerville, Montrose, Mo., grandson of William⁵ Barber Baskerville:

"I appreciate your book very much, and treasure it as one of my best possessions. I thank you very much for it. I feel that the name Baskerville stands high, and I am proud to possess it. I feel a strong friendship for you, and hope to have the pleasure of meeting you."

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"Please accept my sincere thanks for the beautiful book. I shall endeavor to wear the name worthily."

Mrs. Lucy Hamilton Long, Memphis, Tenn., a granddaughter of Patrick Hamilton, and his wife, Mary Eaton Baskervill:

"I cannot express my appreciation of the book. * * * What a world of tedious work it must have been, and I want to say it is the most complete genealogy I have ever seen."

Mrs. Elvira Terrell Baird, Baird, Miss., a great granddaughter of Patrick Hamilton:

"I am very, very proud of the book. * * * I have been entirely through it and find so much information that I want concerning the family."

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"I so much desired your book, and certainly do most sincerely appreciate it. I thank you so much for the very charming mention of me. Believe me when I tell you there will be no other copy so prized as mine."

Mr. William B. Hamilton, Columbus, Miss., grandson of Patrick Hamilton:

"*The Genealogy of the Baskerville Family* has been received, for which I cannot convey to you my exceeding joy and lasting gratitude. By your generosity and painstaking research and great work of love you have handed down to the Hamilton and Baskerville posterity a monument, which will ever keep your name in our memory and love. I only regret you did not have your photograph in it."

Mrs. I. L. McKee, formerly Margaret Baskervill, Memphis, Tenn.:

"My father deeply impressed upon us that our name (Baskervill) meant something to us, and that we must keep

it honorable as those before us had done. Your book carries the same high standard, and I think all the Baskervilles should be grateful to you for it.”

Mr. George B. Baskervill, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.:

“I think it is stating the matter mildly when I say that the whole family and all the connections will always hold you in the greatest esteem for this book, giving the history of the family.”

Mr. William Hunt Baskervill, Pelahatchee, Miss.:

“You certainly have put every one related to the Baskerville family under obligations, and each of the present and future generations will appreciate what you have done for the family.”

Mrs. (Major) B. Bucks, Philippine Islands, (U. S. A.),
daughter of Mrs. Lucy Hamilton Long, Memphis, Tenn.:

“My husband and I congratulate you upon so wonderful a work. You have indeed been successful, and I can't tell you how much I have enjoyed reading it. I have been feeling dreadfully haughty since I knew our family dated to 1066.”

Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Librarian General, Daughters
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“It is a delight to have a family history as complete in so many respects, as is yours. I have examined it with much interest, the numerous charts, the authorities quoted or referred to, the happy manner in which you have combined facts and dates, or rather woven into, when possible, a narrative pleasing in style, all resulting in a work that will be of great value to delvers in family history.”

INDEX

INDEX

Abbey of St. Evroul,	35	Baskerville, }	
of Ouche,	35	Baskervill, }	
of St. Georges de Bos-		Charles G.,	110
cherville,	62	Charles R.,	105, 107, 164
Abbot, Robert,	38, 40	Charles T.,	164
Theodoric,	38, 40	Charles, V.,	112, 114
Acta Normannorum Ducum,	32	David E. J.,	108, 110
Adams, Samuel,	117	David E.,	108, 110
Alfred the Great, Descent from,	123	Earneſt D.,	105, 107
Pedigree,	128, 130	Edgar M.,	166
Allied Families,	135	Edgar McC.,	110
Anderson, Nettie M.,	110	Elizabeth, 108, 110, 112, 114	
Antiquities of Shropshire,	61, 66,	Elizabeth A.,	108, 110
79		Emma R.,	110
Archaeology,	9	Emily E.,	105, 106, 107
Archer,	45	Emily V.,	105, 107
Archearius,	45	Erneſt,	110
Art of Writing,	23	Frances	109, 110
Associate Dates,	54	Frances G.,	105, 107
"Athol" or "Athol Braes,"	150	Frances K.,	116, 117
Attack by Normans on English		Frank J.,	105, 107
Stronghold,	60	Dr. George,	166
Avelina,	52, 68	George B.,	170
		Rev. G. B.,	166
Bacqueville, see Basqueville.		George D.,	105, 107, 111
Baird, Mrs. E. T.,	169	Rev. G. Sumner,	108, 110, 119
Baker, Jerman,	150	George T.,	105, 107
Baldwin of Flanders,	124	George T., Jr.,	105, 107
Baptism of Rollo,	26	Grace E.,	110
Baptist, Mary,	109, 110	Hallie B.,	105, 107
Baskerville, }		Howard C.,	109, 110
Baskervill, }		Rev. H. E. C.,	109, 110
Alice,	108, 110, 112, 114	Jack H.,	105, 107
Alice M.,	109, 110	James M.,	110
Alice L.,	105, 107	James R.,	110
Alice G.,	116, 117	Sir John,	41
Anne L.,	110	John, ³	118
Ashton, M.,	105, 107	John B.,	115, 117, 165
B. R.,	168	John C.,	110
Bettie E.,	112, 114	John G.,	110
Caroline,	109, 110	Dr. John Tabb,	100
Channing F.,	105, 107	John W., 105, 106, 107, 111, 167	
Charles ¹ ,	109, 110	John W., Jr.,	106, 107
Charles ² ,	111, 112	Julia T.,	109, 110
Charles, III,	112, 114	Lily H.,	110
Charles, IV,	112, 114	Lucy A.,	109, 110
Dr. Charles,	163	Martha,	116, 117
Charles E.,	110	Martha M.,	101, 104

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|-----|
| Baskerville, } | | | |
| Baskervill, } | | | |
| Mary, | 116, | 117 | |
| Mary A., | 112, | 114 | |
| Mary H., | 108, | 110 | |
| Mary M., | 109, | 110 | |
| Minna R., | 105, | 107 | |
| Ralph, | | 82 | |
| Randle, ⁷ | 123, | 124, | 125 |
| Richard, ⁴ | 115, | 116, | 117 |
| Robert K., | 105, | 107 | |
| Rev. Robert W., | | 110 | |
| Sadie, | 108, | 110 | |
| Sadie M., | | 110 | |
| Sarah C., | 112, | 114 | |
| Sir Simon, | | 94 | |
| Susan R., | 109, | 110 | |
| Sir Thomas, | | 82 | |
| Thomas, | 115, | 117 | |
| Thomas H., | 119, | 165 | |
| Thornton S., | 109, | 110 | |
| Virginia R., | | 110 | |
| Walter G., | 105, | 107 | |
| Walter G., Jr., | 105, | 107 | |
| Wilbur A., | 105, | 107 | |
| William, | 119, | 166 | |
| William, ⁴ | | 104 | |
| William, ⁶ | 108, | 110 | |
| William, ⁸ | 108, | 109, | 110 |
| William, ⁹ | 109, | 110 | |
| William H., | | 170 | |
| William M., | | 101 | |
| William R., | | 110 | |
| William S., | 110, | 168 | |
| Baskervilles of Bradwardine, | | 80 | |
| Baskerville Coat of Arms, | | 58 | |
| Baskervilles of Eardisley, | 79, | 82 | |
| Baskerville, Forms of word, | | 28 | |
| Baskervilles in Herefordshire, | | | |
| &c., | | 62 | |
| Baskerville name analyzed, | | 58 | |
| Baskervilles in Normandy, | | 27 | |
| in Normandy, Continued, | | 49 | |
| of Pickthorne and Bradwardine, | | 81 | |
| of Shropshire, | | 80 | |
| of 20th Century, | | 94 | |
| in Virginia, | | 99 | |
| Baskerville, Ralph de, | | 80 | |
| Robert de, | | 80 | |
| Basqueville, } | | | |
| Bacqueville, } | | | |
| Castle of, | 46, | 65 | |
| en-Caux, | | 45 | |
| Estate of, | | 41 | |
| Family of, | | 61 | |
| Fief of, | 41, | 43, | 46, |
| | | 51, | 57 |
| Basqueville, } | | | |
| Bacqueville, } | | | |
| Martel de, | 56, | 69, | 79 |
| Wm. Martel, | | 68 | |
| Nicholas de, | 27, | 39, | 49, |
| 51, | 53, | 55, | 56, |
| 57, | 62, | 65, | 68, |
| 79 | | | |
| Basque Provinces, | | 58 | |
| Baudry | | | |
| Baudri | | | |
| de Boquencé, | | | |
| Baudric | | | |
| de Bacqueville, | | | |
| Baldric | | | |
| 27, | 38, | 39, | 40, |
| 42, | 43, | 44, | |
| 45, | 49, | 50, | 61, |
| 68, | | | |
| de Guitri, | 56, | 57, | 68, |
| 78 | | | |
| Bouquencei (Boquencé), Farm of, | | | |
| | | 44 | |
| Battle Abbey Roll, | | 38, | 61 |
| Battle of Hastings, | | 48 | |
| Bell, Ernest, | 113, | 114 | |
| Benoit de St. Maure, | | 36 | |
| Blair, Albert, | | 103, | 104 |
| Bettie B., | | 103, | 104 |
| Cornelia, | | 103, | 104 |
| John, | | 103, | 104 |
| Mary M., | | 103, | 104 |
| Blanton, Julia T., | 109, | 110 | |
| Blackwood, Norma, | 112, | 114 | |
| Bostoke, Agnes, | 123, | 124, | 125 |
| Branch Descent, | 139, | 140, | 141 |
| British Family Names, | | 27 | |
| Bronze Plate, | | 13 | |
| Brooch of Gold, | | 24 | |
| Brown, Anne E., | 102, | 104 | |
| Bedford G., | 102, | 104 | |
| Edgar D., | | 166 | |
| Francis R., | 102, | 104 | |
| Frederick W., | 101, | 104 | |
| James W., | 101, | 104 | |
| Bucks, Mrs. B., | | 170 | |
| Burke's General Armory, | | 83 | |
| Landed Gentry, | | 38 | |
| Burrall, Mrs. Mary D., | | 163 | |
| John D., | | 104 | |
| John M., | | 104 | |
| Busenbark, Lucinda, | | 118 | |
| Burton, Mrs. Tabitha Minge, | | 100 | |
| Camden, William, | 37, | 62, | 64, |
| 66 | | | |
| Campbell, Bessie, | | 110 | |
| Carter, Carpenter, | 105, | 107 | |
| Caskie, Mrs. Mary H., | | 167 | |
| Chelford, | | 87 | |
| Cheshire Characteristics, | | 93 | |
| Map of, | | 85 | |
| Chinn, Baskerville, | 106, | 107 | |
| Mrs. E. B., | | 165 | |
| Gertrude, | 106, | 107 | |

- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|------------|
| Chinn, Joseph, | 106, 107 | Early English Baskervilles, | 77 |
| Dr. Walter N., | 106, 107 | Edwards, Alice C., | 117 |
| Virginia, | 106, 107 | D. T., | 117 |
| Walter N., | 106, 107 | Elder Edda, | 9 |
| Church of St. Nicholas, | 40 | Elmore, W. T., | 117 |
| Cleveland, Duchess of, | 66 | Lucile, | 105, 107 |
| Coleman and Embry Families, | | Embry and Coleman Families, | 137 |
| 137, 139, 141 | | Embry, Henry, | 139, 140 |
| Colemans, Early, | 141, 145 and f | Martha, | 140 |
| Coleman Family, | 141 | Mary, | 139, 144 |
| Charts, | 145, 146 | Emma, the Pearl of Normandy, | 54, 68 |
| Land Grants, | 144 | Emett, Ada V., | 117 |
| Henry, | 141, 142 | Ethel T., | 117 |
| John, | 139, 144 | Mrs. Pendleton, | 115 |
| Conjuror's Neck, | 155, 156 | Pendleton, | 117 |
| Conqueror and His Compan-
ions, The, | 37, 45, 66 | Engagement between Nor-
mans and English, | 34 |
| Constable, Cornelia B., | 103, 104 | England about 1662, | 91 |
| William S., | 103, 104 | from 1066 to 1266, | 89 |
| Cosby, Mary, | 108, 110 | Ethelbald, | 124 |
| Courci, Robert de, | 39, 49 | Ethelfleda, | 123, 124 |
| Courci-sur-Dives, | 50 | Ethelgeda, | 123, 124 |
| Court of York Co., Va., | 99 | Ethelswitha, | 123 |
| Crawford, Lucy T., | 106, 107 | Ethelwolf, | 123, 124 |
| Croil, Jessie, | 117 | Elfrida, | 123, 124 |
| Dapifer, | 52, 63 | Eytoun, R. W., | 61 |
| Dates, | 23 | Feudal Tenure of Land, | 40, 41 |
| Davis, James, | 117 | Ferguson, Emily V., | 105, 107 |
| Deans, Mary, | 151 | Finch, Mrs. Alice B., | 167 |
| Descent from Baudry, | 67, 68 | Finding old St. Evroul, | 44 |
| Destruction of Castle of Bac-
queville, | 45 | Fitts, Francis M., | 103, 104 |
| Dickenson, Cornelia A., | 103, 104 | James H., | 103, 104 |
| Eliz. T., | 101, 104 | John B., | 103, 104 |
| Elsie L., | 103, 104 | Foard, Eliz. B., | 108, 110 |
| Frances L., | 103, 104 | Hiram, | 108, 110 |
| George B., | 103, 104 | Warner W., | 108, 110 |
| Mary H., | 104 | Foulques (Fulk) d'Aunou, | 39 |
| John, | 101, 104 | Freear, Margaret, | 112, 114 |
| Robert McF., | 103, 104 | Fulk de Boneval, | 68 |
| Rose B., | 104 | d'Aunou, | 49, 50, 68 |
| William B., | 103, 104 | Gallia Christiana, | 35, 56, 65 |
| Dictionary of Family Names, | 66 | Game of Chess, | 62 |
| Dilwyn, ———, | 117 | Genealogy, | 22 |
| Distribution of <i>Baskerville</i>
<i>Genealogy</i> , | 159, 160 | Gesta Normannorum Ducum, | 33 |
| Dives, Town of, and the Old
Inn, | 72 | Gilbert (Gislebert), | 39, 42 |
| Dodleston, | 86 | Giffard, Walter, | 52, 56, 68 |
| Du Chaillu, Paul, | 5 | Gisela, | 30 |
| Duchess of Cleveland, | 38, 61 | Gordon, Thomas, | 151 |
| Duchess Gunnora, | 65, 66 | Anne, | 151 |
| Dudo of St. Quentin, | 32 | Goode, Martha, | 115 |
| Dukes of Normandy, | 31 | Goosetrey, | 86 |
| Du Puy, John J., | 112, 114 | Gourdin, Mrs. A. B., | 169 |
| | | Graham, Alice S., | 110 |
| | | Mrs. L. B., | 162 |

- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Graham, Rev. H. Tucker, | 110 | Kinseys, | 86 |
| Gregory, F. H., | 108, 110 | Land of the Midnight Sun, | 5 |
| Gunnora, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 61, 63, 68. | | Langue d'oïl, | 36 |
| Haigh, George B., | 102, 104 | Langue d'oc, | 36 |
| Kate M., | 102, 104 | Lansing, Kate, | 109, 110 |
| Hamilton, Alexander, | 163 | Lawson, Daisy, | 117 |
| William B., | 169 | Lehman, Emily F., | 104 |
| Harfast, | 52, 53, 56, 68 | Leif Ericson, | 18 |
| Hartman, Rev. Frank, | 109, 110 | Leland's De Rebus Britannicis, | 37 |
| Haskins, Porterfield, | 106, 107 | Leprad, Nancy, | 118 |
| Hawise, | 49 | Le Teuton, Soubriquet, | 43 |
| Hawes, Mary B., | 101, 104, 163 | Lewis, Charles L., | 108, 110 |
| Robert P., | 103, 104 | Claudia L., | 108, 110 |
| S. H., | 103, 104 | Kate, | 108, 110 |
| Hebrides Islands, | 29 | Lucy A., | 108, 110 |
| Hensel, ———, | 109, 110 | John W., | 108, 110 |
| Virginia, | 109, 110 | Mary, | 108, 110 |
| Heimskringla, | 9 | Susanna, | 108, 110 |
| Hermitage, | 86 | Warner M., | 108, 110 |
| Hinton, Mary, | 108, 110 | W. Meriweather, | 108, 110 |
| Historiae Ecclesiasticae, | 35 | William B., | 108, 110 |
| Histoire des Gr. Officiers de | | Leland, John, | 66 |
| la Couronne, | 61 | Ligon, J. Henry, | 105, 107 |
| Holinshead's Chronicles, | 62, 66 | Lockett, Lucy B., | 109, 110 |
| Holman, John, | 112, 114 | John K., | 109, 110 |
| Hopes, | 86, 87 | John R., | 109, 110 |
| Hope, George, | 88 | William H., | 109, 110 |
| Magdalen, | 88 | Long, Mrs. L. H., | 168 |
| Chart, | 88 | Martin, | 104 |
| Hugo de Montgomery, | 53 | Lower's Dictionary of Family | |
| <i>House of Hamilton</i> , Anderson, | 42 | Names, | 59 |
| Hugh de Montgomerie, | 68 | Lucas, John H., | 162 |
| Hugo de Varhan, | 68 | Maglenn, Sadie, | 110 |
| Hurt, Robert, | 117 | Mainwarings, | 86 |
| Humphrey de Vetulis, | 68 | of 20th Century, | 94 |
| Iceland, | 6, 18 | Mann, Flora, | 101, 104 |
| Jensen, Josephine, | 118 | Mary, | 109, 110 |
| Jiggitts, Susan, | 108, 110 | Martels, | 61 |
| Johnson, Addra, | 103, 104 | Martel de Basqueville, | 56, 64 |
| Johnson, Prof. Otis, | 108, 110 | William, | 61 |
| Johnston, Augusta, | 112, 114 | Martin, Mrs. A. B., | 166 |
| Jones, Alice P., | 105, 107 | Benjamin, | 118 |
| Catherine, | 109, 110 | Edward, | 118 |
| Lucy, | 108, 110 | Louis R., | 118 |
| Minnie B., | 105, 107 | Marion M., | 118 |
| Judith, | 124 | Mrs. G. H., | 162 |
| Juries, | 23 | John T., | 118 |
| Kennon, Mrs. Elizabeth, | 155, 156 | Melvin A., | 118 |
| Kennon Family, | 155 | Mary R., | 103, 104 |
| Kennon, Richard, | 155 | Richard G., | 118 |
| Kent, Mrs. J. H., | 167 | Ursula, | 118 |
| King William's Last Discourse, | 78 | Virginia A., | 118 |
| | | William A., | 118 |
| | | William R., | 103, 104 |
| | | William T., | 118 |

- Mitchell, ———, 116, 117
 Alice, 117
 Augustus E., 117
 John A., 117
 Joseph H., 117
 John R., 117
 Mary J., 117
 William, 117
 Mills, Elizabeth D., 102, 104
 Julius C., 102, 104
 William B., 102, 104
 Dorothy W., 102, 104
 Mobberly or Modburlegh, 85
 Moore, Mrs. B. B., 168
 Mortimers, 63
 Moustaches, 22
 Murray Family, 149
 Anne, 151
 James,¹ 149 and f
 James,² 150
 John,² 150
 Margaret, 151
 McFarland, Rosa, 103, 104
 McIlwaine, Dr. H. R., 161
 McKee, Mrs. I. L., 169
 McLemore, Baskerville Y., 113, 114
 Price P., 113, 114
 Neal, George C., 102, 104
 Martha B., 102, 104
 Thomas, 102, 104
 Thomas S., Jr., 102, 104
 N. H. State Library, 162
 N. Y. Gen. and Biogr. Soc., 162
 Neville, Richard de, 39
 Norman Knights from Bocher-
 ville, 46
 Norman French, 36
 Norwood, George, 102, 104
 Norse Ancestors, 5
 Homes, 17
 Incursions, 19
 Laws, 14
 Not Christianized, 13
 Traders, 18
 Wagon, 7
 Old Inn at Dives, Picture of, 72
 Old Withington, 41, 85
 Ordericus Vitalis, 35, 38, 65
 Osbern de Crepon, 52, 68
 Osmund de Veronia, 53, 68
 Owen, Elbert, 116, 117
 Mahala E., 116, 117
 Palgrave, Sir Francis, 32
 Pearl of Normandy, 54
 Peover, 86
 Perkins, Robert, 113, 114
 Phelps, Mary W., 110
 Planché, J. R., 37
 Pollard, Alice B., 113, 114
 Charles A., 113, 114
 James, 113, 114
 John D., 113, 114
 Robert, 113, 114
 Pringle, Ada V., 117
 Edward B., 117
 John A., 117
 John J., 117
 Mahala J., 116, 117
 Martha, 117
 Mary C., 117
 Mary F., 117
 Rebecca A., 117
 Richard B., 117
 Richard O., 117
 Samuella C., 117
 Sarah, 117
 Theodore B., 117
 William, 115, 116, 117
 William E., 117
 William G., 117
 Public Libraries, 159
 Queens Hope, 86
 Reid, Emma, 109, 110
 Ricks, Mrs. F. J., 167
 Richard de Neville, 49, 50, 68
 Richard de Rouen, 53, 68
 Rives, Alma P., 105, 107
 Ann V., 105, 107
 Bernice, 105, 107
 Charles M., 105, 107
 Charles S., 105, 107
 George P., 105, 107
 Jessie S., 105, 107
 Robert of Torigni, 45, 65
 Robert Fitz Erneis, 68
 Robinson, Mrs. Robert, 116, 117
 Robiou, Charlotte, 118
 Robson, Charles B., 109, 110
 George, 109, 110
 Rock Tracings, 12
 Roger de Beaumont, 68
 Roger de Mortimer, 55
 Roger de Merlerault, 44, 68
 Rognvald, 29
 Rohnhiel, 30
 Rollo, 16, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,
 42, 43.
 Roman de Rou, 35, 51, 56, 65

- | | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Ross, Channing, | 108, 110 | Valland, | 30 |
| Runes, | 23 | Venables, The, | 126 |
| St. Evroul, | 38, 41 | Viking Age, | 5, 9 |
| St. George de Boscherville,
Abbey of, | 70 | Viking Relics, | 10 |
| Sagas, | 6, 8 | Viking Ship, | 6 |
| of the Norse Kings, | 9 | Walford's County Families, | 38 |
| Sampson, Alice M., | 109, 110 | Walter de St. Martin, | 56, 62, 64, 68 |
| Saunders, A. Pierce, | 109, 110 | Wagner, Leone, | 110 |
| Rev. A. P., | 109, 110 | Wace, Master (or Robert), | 35 |
| Chas. B., | 109, 110 | Wascelin d'Echanfré, | 44, 68 |
| Hugh, | 109, 110 | Watkins, Margaret, | 108, 111 |
| Saxon Chronicle, | 29 | Thomas A., | 164 |
| Scandinavians of Teutonic
origin, | 28 | Watt, John N., | 102, 104 |
| Scott, Cabell C., | 117 | John N., Jr., | 102, 104 |
| Seate, Andrew T. M., | 116, 117 | Weeva, Woevia, or Eva, | 52 |
| Ida B., | 116, 117 | Whitfield, Anthony, | 112, 114 |
| Rev. Wm. H., | 116, 117 | Willard, Flora B., | 102, 104 |
| W. W., | 116, 117 | Wilkinson, Priscilla, | 139 |
| Seneschal, | 63 | Wiger, | 38, 39, 42, 49, 68 |
| Silver Vase, | 8 | William de Jumièges, | 33, 52, 65 |
| Simpson, Margaret, | 112, 114 | William de Martel, | 63 |
| Skalds, | 8 | William Fitz Osbern, | 68 |
| Sledge, Jos. B., | 105, 107 | William de Warren, | 53, 68 |
| Sloan, Henry C., | 103, 104 | Williams, Chas. B., | 112, 114 |
| Snorra Edda, | 9 | Chas. R., | 112, 114 |
| Snorre Sturlason, | 8 | George, | 112, 114 |
| Snow, Mary, | 112, 114 | Margaret B., | 112, 114 |
| Stanard, Wm. G., | 161 | Williamson, Benjamin H., | 102, 104 |
| States and Territories, | 161 | Benjamin J., | 102, 104 |
| Sternberg, Mrs. G. M. | 170 | Bettie B., | 101, 104 |
| Sturdivant, Mrs. Alice, | 110 | Dora B., | 102, 104 |
| Surnames, | 27 | Dorothy L., | 101, 104 |
| Tanner, Edith V., | 116, 117 | Ethel B., | 102, 104 |
| Eloise M., | 116, 117 | Fannie, | 102, 104 |
| Frederick B., | 116, 117 | George O., | 101, 102, 104 |
| Grace K., | 116, 117 | George T., | 102, 104 |
| Mrs. James G., | 115 | George T., Jr., | 102, 104 |
| Rev. James G., | 116, 117 | Ida E., | 102, 104 |
| Paul A., | 116, 117 | John D., | 102, 104 |
| Tarry, Mrs. Geo. P., | 164 | John L., | 101, 104 |
| Tate, Bettie B., | 112, 114 | John W., | 102, 104 |
| Samuel M., | 112, 114 | Joseph E., | 102, 104 |
| Thomas, | 112, 114 | Mary B., | 102, 104 |
| Thos., Jr., | 112, 114 | Minnie B., | 101, 104 |
| Wm. B., | 112, 114 | Willie, Rev. William, | 100 |
| Wm. S., | 112, 114 | Wilson, Margaret, | 102, 104 |
| Thierry's Norman Conquest, | 37 | Winningtons, | 86 |
| Thomas, Louise, | 103, 104 | Woevia, | 68 |
| Through the Magic Door, | 24 | Woman's Dress, | 11, 17 |
| Treatment of Women, | 16 | Wright, Cornelia R., | 117 |
| Troubadours, | 36 | Young, John D., | 117 |
| Trouvères, | 36 | Mrs. Alice B., | 111, 114 |
| Tyler, Dr. Lyon G., | 161 | Alexander F., | 113, 114 |
| | | Bettie F., | 113, 114 |
| | | John D., | 112, 114 |

INDEX

179

Young, Laura W.,	113, 114	Zehmer, Grandison,	106, 107
Mary A.,	113, 114	J. A. M.,	105, 107
Sarah D.,	113, 114	John,	106, 107
Younger or Prose Edda,	9	Roberta,	106, 107
Zehmer, Bourdon,	106, 107	Sadie C.,	106, 107
George B.,	106, 107	Virginia,	106, 107
		Willis,	106, 107



1373

